The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 30. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1901—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WAR SECRETARY AVERTS UGLY ROW

Departmental Dispute Over Awarding Transport Business to Railways Nearly Causes a Scandal.

ROOT YIELDS HIS POINT.

Contracts Formerly Given Exclusively to Pacific Roads Now to Be Let at Public Bidding.

OTHER LINES MAKE FIGHT.

Giving of Further Assistance to Big Companies in Government's Debt Shown to Be Entirely Unnecessary.

NEWS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.

Scandal Over Transport of Troops Averted.

As a result of a bitter fight which has been in progress in the War department for several weeks, action has just been taken by Secretary Root which will probably result in preventing a public scandal caused by a Congressional investigation. Nothing would have been heard of the matter save for the clashing interests of rival railroads and the desire of the old Huntington interests to monopolize the whole business of transporting troops and supplies across the continent to San Francisco en route for the Philippines. The principal fight has been between the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and the official correspondence on the subject has also involved a serious difference of opinion, apparently, between Secretary Root and Secretary Gage.

The struggle for this exceedingly profitable business at one time reached the stage where some of the persons interested openly asserted that Secretary Root had become a party to a scheme to charge excessive rates for the government business because his law firm had as clients the persons now and previously interested in the Southern Pacific railroad. It is also freely charged in some of this spicy correspondence that the Southern Pacific had been given a preference which resulted in great loss to the government chiefly because of the fact that the late Mr. Huntington, as was well known, had been the largest individual contributor to the campaign fund.

The whole fight has just been amicably settled and in a way which will at once save the government hundreds of thousands of dollars. Secretary Root's action during the last few months has undoubtedly cost the government a large sum, but those who know the Secretary of War feel certain that his action in the case was dictated entirely by a difference of opinion as to the law, and not by any of the improver motives which have been ascribed to him during the controversy.

Pacific Roads for Long Time Get All Business.

When the Union and Central Pacific railroads were still heavily in debt to the government it was the practice, and admittedly a proper one, to send troops and supplies by those railroads whenever possible without advertising for bids. It seemed nearly impossible that the money they owed should ever be paid, and the charges for transportation required no cash payment, being used merely to reduce the debt. Under such circumstances, dealing with an apparently insolvent debtor, the government gladly turned its business to the bond-aided roads without any regard to the rates which the competing lines might make.

Then came the settlement with the Central and Southern Pacific railroads by which the interests of the government were completely guarded. The debt was scaled down and secured, and the Central Pacific is actually making payments upon it every year. The war with Spain came along, and following upon Dewey's achievement in Manila Bay came the necessity of sending thousands upon thousands of tons of supplies across the continent.

It was only natural that the lines competing with the Southern Pacific should seek to secure a share of this profitable business.

Secretary Gage and Secretary Root Do Not Agree.

Long ago Secretary Gage and the law officers of the Treasury department rendered opinions that there was no longer the slightest necessity for sending all the government business to the bond-aided roads. As this department has entire control of the settlement between the government and the Pacific roads, its action was supposed to be final. Thereupon the Quartermaster General advertised for bids for carrying this business, and the rates submitted by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad were far and away lower than what the government had been paying. In fact, in some cases the rates were only 50 or even 25 per cent of what the War department had been paying without a murmur.

The Quartermaster General awarded the contract to the Atchison, merely submitting the papers to the Secretary of War as a matter of form. He was surprised to receive an order direct from the Secretary of War himself canceling the contract and directing that all this business be sent over the Southern Pacific lines as heretofore.

Secretary Root took the ground that it was illegal and inexpedient to use any other lines except the bond-aided roads until they had canceled all their indebtedness to the government.

Storm Gathers Over Head of War Department.

This decision, which apparently overruled that of the Treasury department entirely, was the occasion for a series of stormy interviews between the Secretary of War and the representative of the competing roads, and it is a matter of general information at the War department that Mr. Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison road, was actually ordered out of the office of the Secretary

(Continued on fourth page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Root averted row in War department over award of transportation to favored railways by yielding to pressure. Contracts heretofore given to Pacific roads will in future be open for competition.

Senator Frye gave notice he would keep shipping subsidy bill to the front. Leaders planning to force an early vote.

Naval officers look for a war with Germany. Admiral Dewey said to have predicted conflict within two years.

Question of whether friars shall be allowed to return to Philippines a serious problem for the government.

Congressman Overstreet of Indiana reported bill making silver money exchangeable for gold coin.

Representative Rodenberg introduced bill providing for three judicial districts in Illinois.

Secretary Hay in report on commercial relations praises work of American Consuls.

Fight in Navy department against plan to create office of Inspector of Supplies.

Generals Wade and Ludlow ordered to Manila.

POLITICAL.

Municipal Voters' league made report on records of thirty-five Aldermen whose terms expire, approving record of seventeen, recommeding thirteen for retirement, and classing five as unsatisfactory. Non-partisan action urged.

Bill posting company sued R. E. Burke as secretary of county committee for $500 for posting pictures of Mayor Harrison in campaign two years ago.

President Hanberg of Cook County board has prepared list of appointments, but will hold it back till appropriation bill is passed.

Republican City convention will probably be held on Tuesday, Feb. 26, giving five weeks for campaign.

City Clerk Loeffler announced himself a candidate for reelection on the Democratic ticket.

"Citizen" attacking ward redistricting plan is James Clinton, bridgetender at Kinzie street.

The Rev. Frank Crane, Chicago, said to be slated for place on Board of Pardons.

LOCAL.

West-bound Lake Street "L" train ran into east-bound train at Marion avenue terminus, Oak Park. Panic among passengers; one employé hurt and four cars damaged.

Shortage of $8,000 discovered in Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias, and charged to trusted clerk, whose name is withheld.

Paris depositions in "Cyrano de Bergerac" plagiarism suit, brought by S. E. Gross, were opened in United States Circuit Court.

Laura Pochmann, 17 years old, beaten and robbed and her nose broken by thug at door of her home in Blue Island.

Timekeeper of Norton Bros., Maywood, reported to have stuffed pay rolls for a year and divided money with employés.

Mayor Harrison abandoned efforts to repeal midnight closing ordinance, which he said he would enforce.

Jury in Snell will contest returned sealed verdict and went home. Will of Mrs. Snell is sustained.

Citizens complaining of poor service on Madison street and Wentworth avenue trolley lines.

South Park board wants to issue $500,000 bonds to be used for improvement of pleasure grounds.

Police civil service eligibles organized to hasten appointment on force.

O. S. Favor fighting plan for exposition palace on Lake-Front Park.

FOREIGN.

Twenty-five Americans defending themselves and families at Pitch Lake, Venezuela, against attacks of insurgents.

Count de Castellanes's lawyer says decision of New York court limiting income was anticipated.

The Rev. Hugh R. Hawels, delegate to Chicago Parliament of Religions in 1893, died in London.

Ministers at Pekin preparing to demand execution of several more Chinese offenders.

Field Marshal Gourko, famous Russian soldier, is dead.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

New York Council and Board of Aldermen adjourned to avoid acting on resolution to put City Hall flag at half mast for Victoria.

Extraordinary precautions are being arranged by British authorities to protect visiting royalty at Queen's funeral.

Details of services at Cowes, London, and Windsor practically all arranged.

Duke of York suffering from illness, which may keep him from funeral.

DOMESTIC.

Dr. Rodermund wrote to an Appleton (Wis.) paper that before he broke quarantine he thoroughly fumigated himself.

Kansas State Temperance union, in session at Topeka, subscribed $100 to buy a gold medal for Mrs. Carrie Nation.

Fire which started in Frankel Bros.' department store, Des Moines, Ia., caused over $600,000 loss.

Turbulent Creeks in Indian Territory under control. Chief Snake to be charged with treason.

LEGISLATIVE.

Representative Nohe introduced bill at Springfield for reduced fares on Chicago elevated roads during rush hours.

Representative Curtis introduced at Springfield a bill providing for a constitutional convention.

Representative Nohe to press Alton inquiry by Legislature; will introduce anti-pass law.

Delaware Senate passed bill prohibiting manufacture and sale of cigarets in State.

NEW YORK.

W. C. McAllister, W. A. Death, and A. J. Campbell, slayers of Jennie Bosscheiter at Paterson, N. J., sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment; G. J. Kerr sentenced to fifteen years.

Tesla announced discovery of new law in electricity which, he says, will necessitate rewriting of technical literature.

Catholic club, representing "Catholic" movement in Church of England, will start high church paper in America.

Annual charity ball for benefit of nursery and child's hospital took place at the Waldorf-Astoria.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Common stock dividend of American Steel and Wire deferred until March. Net earnings for 1900, $7,002,129.

Northwestern "L's" desired extension to Evanston would mean cheaper service and quicker time to loop.

Reported that E. H. Harriman has secured control of Chicago Terminal and Transfer railroad.

Negotiations for another $50,000,000 British loan reported to have taken place in Wall street.

Santa Fé officials seeking understanding with Southern Pacific to maintain rates.

W. I. Hull appointed receiver for Masonic Mutual Savings and Loan association.

Metropolitan Underground street railway, Paris, tied up by strike.

SPORTING.

Attorney General of Ohio began action in Cincinnati to prevent Jeffries-Ruhlin fight.

American league signed agreement with Players' Protective association.

SUSTAINS WILL OF MRS. SNELL.

Verdict Reached by Jury at 9 O'Clock Sealed and Left for Judge to Read Today.

STONE FAMILY SHUT OUT.

Estate Will Go to Children of the Two Daughters and One Son of the Testatrix.

CLOSE OF A LONG SUIT.

The jury in the Snell will case reached a verdict at 9 o'clock last night and each member went to his home. The verdict sustains the will of Mrs. Snell. The finding was sealed and will be read in Judge Tuthill's court at 10 o'clock this morning.

According to the will of Mrs. Snell her estate, which is estimated to be worth between $800,000 and $800,000, is to be divided among the children of Albert Jerome Snell, Mrs. Grace Snell Walker and Mrs. Alice McCrea Green. She left none of the property to her children, but directs that during the life of Albert Jerome Snell and Mrs. Walker they should have the use of the income from their children's shares of the estate.

No allowance was made for the children of Mrs. Mary Snell Stone and Albert J. Stone, nor was any mention made of Mrs. Stone. In the settlement of the estate of Amos J. Snell Mrs. Stone received a share equal to the other three children, Albert Jerome Snell, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. McCrea-Green.

Instructions of the Court.

In his instructions to the jury Judge Tuthill summed up the points on which it was to pass as follows:

1. Is the contestant, Mary Snell Stone, the daughter of Henrietta Snell, deceased?
2. Was any undue influence exercised by Albert Jerome Snell over Henrietta Snell, deceased, connecting with, operating upon, and influencing her at the time of the execution of the will in question?
3. Was any undue influence exercised by Frank L. Salisbury over Henrietta Snell, deceased, connecting with, operating upon, and influencing her at the time of the execution of the will in question?
4. Was Henrietta Snell, deceased, at the time of the alleged execution of the instrument purporting to be her last will of sound mind and memory? And is the instrument in question her last will and testament?

Jury Retires at 5:30.

After eight hours of arguments and forty minutes of court instructions the jury began its deliberations. Judge Tuthill at 5:30 p. m. ordered the courtroom cleared of all the spectators and all connected with the case, and directed the jury to occupy the courtroom. The court instructed the bailiff to take the jury to dinner and then lock them in the room.

Mr. Hamline began his argument in the morning by summing up the testimony of the contestant. He held up pictures of Henrietta Snell and Mary Stone and contended that there was a remarkable resemblance between the two. Attention was then called to the witnesses who had testified to having seen Mary Stone as Mary Hughes in the home of the woodchopper in Jefferson forty-five years ago. He characterized their testimony as the "greatest conspiracy of false witnesses ever known."

Crowd to Hear Attorney Trude.

Attorney Trude's closing argument lasted three hours, and the courtroom was crowded. One by one he took up the hundreds of details in the case which had been adduced during the long trial and reviewed them at length. He made two contentions. First, that the evidence proved Mary Stone to have been Mary Hughes and not Mary Snell, and, second, that Henrietta Snell was of sound mind when she executed her will.

He admitted that Mary Stone was called daughter by Amos J. Snell and Henrietta Snell during their lifetime, but declared that that fact did not make her a legal daughter.

"If we had it in our power we would give this woman something, but the work on the will was Mrs. Snell's. The will was conceived by Mrs. Snell without the influence of the son, Albert, or any one else. It is a sacred paper and is almost her dying request. To break it would be to disregard the dying requests of Henrietta Snell."

Closing Words to Jury.

In closing Mr. Trude said: "That woman tonight sleeps beside her dead husband. The fingers that wrote in this Bible and placed flowers on her husband's grave are stilled in death. She is united with the husband of her youth, whose murder broke her heart. From heaven she is looking down into your hearts, gentlemen of the jury, and with a voice of an angel is imploring you to do justice to her last wishes."

With the last word Mr. Trude took his seat, and three of the jurors were seen to be wiping their eyes with their handkerchiefs.

History of the Suit.

The suit to break the will was begun by Mrs. Stone and her husband last year. It was alleged that Mrs. Snell at the time of making the will and at the time of her death was of weak mind. It was also charged that Albert Jerome Snell, by threats, and Frank L. Salisbury, by fraud, had induced her into making the will in the form which it was. The defense would not admit that either exerted an influence upon the will. The defense also contended that Mrs. Stone was not the natural nor the adopted daughter of the Snells.

The case was called for trial on Wednesday, Jan. 9. Testimony was heard from witnesses varying in age from 15 to 92 years. Conversations of fifty years ago were repeated by men and women who could not remember a question asked them five minutes previous.

RECEIVER FOR LOAN SOCIETY.

William I. Hull Is Appointed to Wind Up the Masonic Mutual Concern.

Judge Chetlain has appointed William I. Hull receiver of the Masonic Mutual Savings and Loan association. Bonds are fixed at $50,000. The petition for a receiver was filed by seven members of the organization, alleging that it is already defunct. Mr. Hull has been the secretary of the association for several years, and it is said in the bill has reduced the annual expenses from $13,000 to $6,000. The liabilities of the association, according to the Auditor's report, on Sept. 1, 1900, amounted to $293,307. The assets were given at the same amount, and they are said to have included $12,829 of worthless items. It is believed that the association owns $76,000 worth of real estate in Illinois and Pennsylvania.

SHORTAGE FOUND IN K. P.

ENDOWMENT RANK FUNDS MISAPPROPRIATED.

Board of Control at Meeting Here Discovers Embezzlement and Fixes Guilt on an Office Employe Whose Name Is Kept Secret—Experts Still at Work—Society Protected by Bond—President Hinsey Resigns Because of Other Business Duties.

An investigation of the financial affairs of the Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias during the last four days resulted yesterday in the discovery of a shortage of nearly $8,000. The inquiry is still under way and will not be concluded before tomorrow. Whether the deficit will grow under the scrutiny of the expert accountants is a question that could not be answered last night by officials of the organization.

The shortage is charged against a trusted clerk in the society offices, which are located in the Fisher Building. His name is withheld, but will be made known, it is said, as soon as the exact amount missing is ascertained. This clerk's misuse of the order's funds in no way affects the financial welfare of the Endowment Rank, as he is under bonds for over three times his shortage.

President Hinsey Resigns.

John A. Hinsey, President of the Board of Control, presented his resignation and C. F. S. Neal of Lebanon, Ind., was appointed to succeed him by Ogden H. Featherstone, Supreme Chancellor. Mr. Hinsey's resignation had no connection with the investigation of the books. He was not concerned with the financial management of the order.

Mr. Hinsey has been President of the Board of Control, Endowment Rank, since 1888. He is also claim agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, and fills several other positions in secret societies. His resignation was in deference to the unanimous sentiment of the Board of Control, to which he agreed, that the President should devote himself entirely to his society work. He is still a member of the board.

The members of the Board of Control assembled for their semi-annual meeting four days ago with the idea of inaugurating a new policy in the management of the general affairs of the Endowment Rank, though no charges of mismanagement had been made.

Clerk Admits His Shortage.

An investigation of the accounts was begun and the shortage was found. The members of the board had no difficulty in fixing the guilt. The clerk made no attempt to deny the charge, and, it is said, promised to make good the shortage. The board adjourned yesterday, the members leaving the city last night for their homes. Speaking of the matter, Mr. Hinsey said:

"Members of the Board of Control have been looking over the books for the last four days. I am not concerned with the financial management, so that I cannot say what result has been reached. If there has been any trouble discovered I do not feel that I am in a position to speak of it."

Confirmation of the embezzlement report was obtained last night from C. S. Hardy, attorney for the Endowment Rank. Mr. Hardy insisted, however, that the order was amply protected against any loss.

"It is a small matter," said Attorney Hardy. "A clerk in the office was found guilty of misappropriating about $8,000 and admitted his guilt."

The Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias is a fraternal insurance organization with a membership of 66,000. The order has a surplus of nearly $400,000 to its credit at present.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP BOY FRUSTRATED BY FATHER.

Caseyville, Ill., Man Sees His 7-Year-Old Son Being Dragged Away—Gives Chase, Overtakes, Beats Abductor.

Belleville, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—An attempt was made today at Caseyville to kidnap Willie, a 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kinsella.

Mrs. Kinsella recently received a legacy of $2,000. A few days later a strange man applied for work and was engaged. It is believed he knew of the legacy and was planning to kidnap the boy for a ransom. Today while Mrs. Kinsella was away Mr. Kinsella missed the man and the boy. He ran to an elevation and saw the man dragging the boy as fast as he could toward the Village of Alma.

Mr. Kinsella mounted a horse and went in pursuit. He overtook the man, and jumping from the horse attacked him. A desperate fight ensued for possession of the boy. The father beat the other man almost into insensibility and took the boy back home. Later, when the scene of the fight was visited, the kidnaper had disappeared. The man had been known by the name of Bert Williams.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Charles Briggs, President of the Miners and Manufacturers' Bank at Calumet, received a letter this morning ordering him to deposit $10,000 in coin at a spot on the road near the Schoolcraft Cemetery at the Centennial mine by 7:30 this evening under penalty of the kidnaping of some of his children. The letter was turned over to the Calumet police and the entire force is skirmishing through that neighborhood.

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Judge Chisholm today sentenced William Ahl, the principal in the Ebel child kidnaping case, to seven years in Kingston penitentiary; Neufischer, who took the child to Elgin, Ill., six months in the Central prison; and Klinberger, who drove Neufischer, to three months in Berlin jail.

SUES ON THE MAYOR'S PICTURES

Bill-Posting Company Wants Robert E. Burke to Pay $500 for Campaign Lithographs.

The American Advertising and Bill Posting company wants $500 for posting the big pictures of Mayor Harrison during the campaign of two years ago and has brought suit in the Circuit Court against Robert E. Burke, the Secretary of the Democratic County committee, to recover it.

In March, 1899, Burke contracted with the company for 900 ten-sheet lithographs.

The company claims it kept its bargain, but Burke has refused to pay, saying the pictures were anything but flattering and failed to attract the voters.

MAYOR'S "CITIZEN" IS FOUND.

Man Attacking Redistricting Plan Is James Clinton, Bridge-Tender at Kinzie Street.

The "citizen" who has made the latest attack on the redistricting ordinance is a bridgetender at Kinzie street. James Clinton is the man whom Attorney Addison Blakely represents in the petition for a mandamus to compel the Election Commissioners to map out precincts in accordance with the old ward lines. He swings the bridge at Kinzie street, and is the Mayor's servant selected to attack the redistricting plan.

AMERICAN CAMP IN GRAVE PERIL.

Small Party at Pitch Lake in Venezuela Besieged by Big Band of Insurgents.

ALL MAY NOW BE DEAD.

Plea Made to Consul at Caracas, It Is Feared, Is Too Late—Revolt Spreads in Eastern Section.

SITUATION IS DESPERATE.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 29.—Twenty-five American men are defending their families and property at Pitch Lake, Venezuela, against the attacks of the insurgents, if all have not already been defeated by the natives.

This information, with other news equally as discouraging, was received today at Caracas, a trustworthy engineer bringing the report of the perilous situation and an appeal to the United States Legation at the Venezuelan capital for help.

Negroes Flee at First Volley.

This messenger says that a hundred and fifty English negroes who were employed to do police duty fled, when the insurgents began firing, into the jungles, only twenty-five Americans being left to protect the property and lives of American families. The messenger from the Lake implored the United States Legation at Caracas to afford protection, saying that the lives and property of Americans were exposed to guerrilla attacks, firing around the lake going on nightly, and the Americans being too few to hold out long.

United States Minister Loomis, according to the same advices, replied that these reports possibly were exaggerated, but that they could not be ignored and that he would wire the facts to Washington.

British Captain Saves His Crew.

Mr. Olcott, the Orinoco manager, has returned from Caracas, where he went to try to arrange for the release of the steamers and schooners captured by a Venezuelan gunboat near Trinidad. The British owner flew the Venezuelan flag, and the members of the crew were not shot.

The revolution in eastern Venezuela, near the asphalt deposits, is increasing, but the disturbances are remote from Caracas, which remains tranquil.

Information that has reach Port of Spain says that the insurgents have retaken Carupano and will attack Cumana soon. Steamers are not allowed to land passengers or mails at Curapano.

Insurgents Move on a Capital.

The commander of the French cruiser Suchet, which lies there, confirms this intelligence and the reported activity of the insurgents. It appears that an attempt to capture Ciudad Bolivar, capital of the State of Bolivar, about 375 miles up the Orinoco, is likely to be made as soon as the insurgents have received a large supply of arms expected.

Cables to the Trinidad papers from Caracas are severely censored. The Venezuelan government threatens three American reporters with forcible expulsion, and is rigorously suppressing press dispatches to the United States. Even diplomatic messages are tampered with.

Venezuelan Gunboat Burned.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curaçoa, Jan. 29.—Investigations made here show that the vessel recently burned by the Venezuelan gunboat Miranda was a Venezuelan schooner and not a sloop flying the British flag.

According to information which reaches this port, the Island of Pato, situated off the port of Guiria, is in the power of the Venezuelan revolutionists, who are said to have defeated the government troops commanded by General Velutini, in the neighborhood of Irapa. But, the Venezuelan government has published an official bulletin denying that the insurgents were victorious on this occasion.

Vague Reports from Carupano.

Only vague reports reach here regarding the events which are transpiring in the vicinity of Carupano.

That town is first in the possession of the insurgents and then again occupied by the government. As this dispatch is forwarded the Venezuelan government troops are occupying Carupano, where the French cruiser Suchet remains at anchor. All is quiet on the Island of Marguerite, where the people who fled from Carupano sought refuge and who were arrested as suspicious persons.

FILIBUSTERS TO SAIL SOON.

Big Party Headed by Andrade, Former President, to Attack Venezuelan Government.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 29.—Announcement that a formidable filibustering expedition is soon to leave Santiago, Cuba, for Venezuela was made today by the Venezuelan Consul here. He declares it will be led in person by Ignacio Andrade, former President, who was overthrown by General Castro in the last revolution.

General Andrade, who came to San Juan soon after the beginning of the present trouble in Venezuela and has remained quiet since, sailed this morning for Cuba. He traveled incognito.

The Venezuelan Consul has received advices that the expedition is practically ready to sail and only awaits the coming of General Andrade.

STRIKE ON PARIS UNDERGROUND

Entire Metropolitan Railway Tied Up by Employes, While Troops Occupy the Stations.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The employés of the Metropolitan Street railway struck today. The service has been stopped and troops occupy the stations.

The strike on the underground railroad followed the company's refusal to accede to the demands of the employés for higher wages and the reinstatement of dismissed men. The strikers are quite orderly, but traffic is entirely stopped.

The company has posted advertisements for electricians and conductors, but unless it reengages the strikers it is not likely to be able to resume traffic in a fortnight.

The strikers have issued an appeal to Parisians, declaring the company and not the men is responsible for the stoppage.

"L" TRAINS IN COLLISION.

MANY PASSENGERS IN PANIC AT OAK PARK TERMINUS.

West-Bound Coaches, Crowded with People, Take Switch at Marion Avenue Station and Strike East-Bound Cars Filled with Theatergoers—One Employe Hurt and Rolling Stock Is Badly Damaged—Crews Said to Be Not Familiar with the Line.

Through the failure of a motorman of a Lake street elevated train to shut off the power while another train pulled out of the Marion street station a collision resulted last evening at 6:45 o'clock. One of the trainmen was injured, a panic resulted among the passengers, and the sides of four cars were ripped out.

Train No. 117, consisting of a motor car and three passenger cars, was standing at the station ready to start for the city. It was filled with theater goers. There is a switch at the station from the west-bound to the east-bound track on which the trains are switched for the return trip to Chicago.

The passengers had just boarded the east-bound train and the conductor had given the signal to start, when train No. 113, west-bound, approached. Instead of stopping until No. 117 had pulled out it failed to slacken its speed. It took the switch and the next moment crashed into the heavily loaded train.

The motorman on the west-bound train attempted to slacken the speed of his train, but was unable to do so. It struck the rear end of the east-bound train, which had also started forward. There was a crash, a breaking of glass, and a splintering of wood, mingled with the cries of the frightened passengers.

The incoming train was loaded with people on their way home from work, there being over 500 passengers on the two trains. One of the trainmen on No. 117 had his hand severely cut by flying glass and a number of passengers were cut and bruised. One woman on the outgoing train endeavored to jump from the rear end of the train, but was prevented by one of the guards.

Four of the cars were badly damaged, one being a wreck, and traffic on that branch of the line was delayed for over an hour. The wreck occurred immediately in front of the Northwestern railway station in Oak Park and most of the passengers bound for the city took the Northwestern trains.

The damaged cars were taken to the repair shops at West Fortieth avenue and Lake street. They were so bady damaged it required an hour to get them to the shops.

Officials of the company were inclined to blame Motorman Ferguson of the west-bound train for the accident. Conductor Butler was in charge of that train. The east-bound coaches were in charge of Conductor Allen and Motorman Simpson.

The accident occurred on the South boulevard branch of the line, which was opened about a week ago. It is supposed that the trainmen were not familiar with the line, owing to the few times they had run on the branch.

ANTI-CIGARET LAW IN DELAWARE

Senate Passes Rigid Measure Prohibiting Their Sale or Manufacture in State.

Dover, Del., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Senate today passed the Brasure anti-cigaret bill, against which the tobacco trust had established a strong lobby. The bill prohibits the manufacture and sale of cigarets, cigaret paper, and cigaret tobacco in any part of the State of Delaware, even on railroad trains passing through.

STOCK BROKER TO BE TRIED.

Committee of the Local Exchange Will Present Evidence of Bucket-Shopping Today.

The Governing committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange will hold a special meeting this afternoon to consider charges of bucket-shopping which have been preferred against a member of the organization. A regular committee of the exchange has been gathering evidence against the suspected broker and it will be presented today.

JUDGE PHILLIPS GROWS WORSE.

Friends of the Aged Illinois Justice Have Little Hope of His Recovery.

Hillsboro, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Justice Phillips is rather worse today and is gradually growing weaker. He has stomach and heart trouble and can neither sleep well nor take much nourishment. His friends have little hope of his recovery.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Snow flurries, followed by fair, somewhat colder.
Sun rises at 7:16; sets at 5:11.
Moon sets at 3:55 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 War Secretary Averts Serious Row.
Sealed Verdict in Snell Case.
K. of P. Clerk Short $8,000.
Venezuela War Grows Menacing.
Lake Street "L" Trains Crash.
For Non-Partisan Council Election.
2 Guard Royalty with Care.
General Gourko Dead.
North Side "L" Aims at Evanston.
3 City Budget for 1901.
Object to Cars on Far West Side.
Pay-Roll Stuffing Charged.
Rodermund Writes Letter.
To Enforce Midnight Closing.
Form Union to Be Policemen.
Fix Date for City Convention.
4 Filipinos Plan a New Religion.
Taft Commission on Friars.
5 General News of New York.
Nohe to Press Alton Inquiry.
South Park Bond Issue.
7 "Cyrano" Depositions Are Opened.
English Woman's Love Letters.
9 Suit Filed Against Big Fight.
Accede to Ball Players' Demands.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
7 Fontenoy.
7 Amusements.
7 Society.
8 Commercial.
12 Railroads.
12 Courts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Noordland	
LIVERPOOL	Tunisian	
NEW YORK	Aller	Lahn.
NEW YORK	Massba	Bovic.

FOR NON-PARTY VOTE ON COUNCIL

Municipal League Proposes to Eliminate Partisan Classification from Ballot.

ASK ALPHABETICAL LIST.

Detailed Report Made on Records of the Thirty-five Aldermen Whose Terms Expire.

SEVENTEEN FOUND GOOD.

Thirteen Are Declared to Be Deserving of Retirement and Five Classified as Unsatisfactory.

CRUCIAL TIME ABOUT TO BEGIN.

The Municipal Voters' league in its fifth annual report issued yesterday proposes a new plan to minimize partisanship in the election of Aldermen. It suggests that names of candidates for the Council be printed alphabetically, with no party classification, and announces that the league will ask the Legislature to amend the law so that this can be done.

The report on outgoing Aldermen declares seventeen worthy of reelection, thirteen deserving of retirement, and five more orless in doubt. The five are classified as "unsatisfactory."

Non-Partisan Committees Best.

In advocating non-partisan action the report speaks of the organization of the Council by the Republicans last year, resulting in poorer committees than the year before, when the committees were chosen irrespective of parties.

The report says in part:

"The failure of many members of the Council to keep their pledges has convinced the league that the time has fully come to demand legislation requiring all names of candidates for Aldermen to be printed on the official ballot alphabetically and without party labels. We intend to offer for this purpose a bill for the consideration of the present General Assembly. If enacted we believe it will go far to promote non-partisan nominations, and to eliminate the evils of party interference in the Council.

"A perfect illustration of the evils of partisanship in municipal affairs is to be found in the experience of the last year. This experience gives emphasis to the point made by the league in its final report last year, that candidates produced by the party caucus are not likely to be men with whom the city's interests are always and under all circumstances paramount. They are liable to be either selfish leaders or weak men, subject to the orders of party bosses. A few men, both Democrats and Republicans of otherwise good reputations, whom we believe to be beyond the reach of money bribes, voted in this Council for the Ogden Gas ordinance.

Power of "Party Leaders."

"Our efforts to trace what influenced these votes led us directly to the doors of 'party leaders' who were personally interested in the legislation sought. The Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights, from which this measure came, is itself an example of the results of partisan methods of organization.

"The question of redistricting the city was not settled on satisfactory lines of equal population and natural boundaries. After interminable wrangling the issue degenerated into a scramble for personal and local interests, in which Democrats and Republicans joined."

The league congratulates the citizens of Chicago over the fact that for the second time it is able to report a majority of honest men in the Council, but states that only ceaseless vigilance can keep the standard up. While Chicago has now the best Council of any large city in America, yet the coming election is a crucial time, as the Aldermen to be elected will probably have to deal with the settlement of the traction franchise.

Put in Three Classes.

The league's classification of the outgoing Aldermen is as follows:

GOOD.

Pike,	Smulski,	Butler,
Alling,	Pettibone,	Blake [26],
Foreman,	Werno,	Russell,
Fowler,	Smith,	Eidmann,
Bos,	Helm,	Nelson,
Bennett,	Race,	

BAD.

Kenna,	Garry,	Johnson,
Blake [5],	Hurt,	Brennan [18],
McCormick,	Duddleston,	Morris,
Brenner,	Hallstrom,	Peterson,
Watkins.		

UNSATISFACTORY.

Novak [10],	Patterson,	Keeney,
Rector,	Zeman.	

Four Votes Taken as Tests.

The measures which are used as tests and on which the Aldermen are judged are:

The organization of the Council in 1899, when the choice was between the non-partisan committees and the list submitted by Alderman Powers.

The vote on the appointment of the special commission on street railway legislation.

The pending midnight closing ordinance and legislation affecting the worse saloons.

The amendment to the Ogden gas ordinance allowing that company to sell to the People's company.

Opinion of Each Man.

Judged by these standards the conclusions regarding each Alderman are in brief as follows:

MICHAEL KENNA, Dem., First Ward—Utterly unfit for office.

EUGENE R. PIKE, Rep., Second—Voted against midnight closing ordinance; record otherwise good; a valuable official.

CHARLES ALLING, Rep., Third, now Second Ward—Through two terms; record uniformly good.

MILTON J. FOREMAN, Rep., Fourth, now new Third Ward—A capable, efficient, and extremely valuable member of Council.

MICHAEL M. BLAKE, Dem., Fifth, now Fourth Ward—Record as bad as possible.

JAMES J. McCORMICK, Dem., Sixth, now in new Fifth—Record worst possible.

NATHAN T. BRENNER, Rep., Seventh, now in Ninth Ward—Served 1896 to 1898, when his record was utterly bad; during term now closing usually voted wrong.

MICHAEL S. GARRY, Dem., Eighth, now new Tenth Ward—Record and general attitude utterly bad.

RUDOLPH HURT, Dem., Ninth, now new Tenth Ward—In former term record good, especially in traction wrangle; voted for Ogden Gas ordinance, against midnight closing; course shows retrogression; his ward can do better.

ANTON NOVAK, Dem., Eleventh, now Thir-

teenth Ward—Record through two terms uniformly uncertain and often unsatisfactory.

ANTON NOVAK, Rep., Tenth, now Eleventh Ward—Made good record during previous term, but during last term voted for Ogden Gas ordinance and against midnight closing, and has shown weakness at critical times.

GEORGE DUDDLESTON, Dem., Eleventh, now Twentieth Ward—Record through two terms uniformly uncertain and often unsatisfactory.

JAMES C. PATTERSON, Rep., Twelfth—General attitude good, but has shown great weakness at critical times.

FRANK T. FOWLER, Rep., Thirteenth, now in new Fourteenth—Has shown force and courage in correcting special assessment abuses; excellent record.

JOHN N. BOS, Rep., Fourteenth, now in new Fifteenth Ward—Record and general attitude good.

CHARLES E. HALLSTROM, Rep., Fifteenth—Record and attitude weak and unsatisfactory.

JOHN F. SMULSKI, Rep., Sixteenth, now in Seventeenth—In former term stood firmly for people's rights against corporate aggression; voted for Ogden ordinance and against midnight closing; otherwise record good.

GEORGE B. JOHNSON, Rep., Seventeenth—Usually votes when present with worst of gang.

JOHN J. BRENNAN, Dem., Eighteenth—In Council since 1891 and has voted for every piece of disreputable legislation coming before it.

PATRICK MORRIS, Dem., Nineteenth—Record and general attitude bad; incompetent understudy of Powers.

AMOS PETTIBONE, Rep., Twentieth, now new Twenty-fourth—Record clear and creditable.

CHARLES WERNO, Dem., Twenty-first, now Twenty-third Ward—Man of good ability, high character, and an excellent record.

KINNEY SMITH, Rep., Twenty-second, now in Twenty-first Ward—Clear and unquestionable record.

JOHN R. PETERSON, Rep., Twenty-third, now in Twenty-second Ward—Record and general attitude bad.

E. H. HELM, Rep., Twenty-fourth, now Twenty-first Ward—Has given much time an energy to his official duties; record good.

WALTER BUTLER, Rep., Twenty-fifth—An honest and effective Alderman.

FREEMAN K. BLAKE, Rep., Twenty-sixth—One of the best Aldermen in Council.

ALBERT F. KEENEY, Rep., Twenty-seventh—Voted against reputable committees in 1899; voted for Ogden gas ordinance; for midnight closing; general attitude fair; questionable votes claimed to be due to weakness and political pressure.

CHARLES H. RECTOR, Rep., Twenty-eighth, now new Twenty-fourth Ward—In 1896 made fine record; later record shows rapid deterioration; general attitude unsatisfactory.

JOHN T. RUSSELL, Dem., Twenty-ninth—Voted for Ogden gas ordinance, probably to favor his colleague, Carey; outside of this his record has been good.

ANTON T. ZEMAN, Rep., Thirtieth, now new Thirty-first Ward—Voted for Ogden Gas ordinance and midnight closing; general attitude fair but weak.

HENRY F. EIDMANN, Rep., Thirty-first, now new Thirty-second Ward—Capable, strong, and industrious official.

WALTER C. NELSON, Rep., Thirty-second, now new Sixth Ward—During two terms his record has been uniformly satisfactory.

EDWARD WATKINS, Dem., Thirty-third, now Eighth Ward—Record and general attitude unsatisfactory.

FRANK I. BENNETT, Thirty-fourth, now new Seventh Ward—During two terms has been valuable and effective.

FRANK L. RACE, Ind. Rep., Thirty-fifth—General attitude and record good.

ADMIRERS IN KANSAS TO BUY MEDAL FOR MRS. NATION.

Saloon-Wrecker Given Hearty Recognition and Support by Temperance Workers in Convention at Topeka.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I cannot leave our beloved Kansas till she is free.

CARRIE NATION.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 29.—The Kansas State Temperance union, which is holding its annual convention here, today subscribed over $100 to purchase a gold medal for Mrs. Carrie Nation. Mrs. Hutchinson, President of the State W. C. T. U., was made chairman of a committee to design and purchase the medal. The fund was started by Colonel C. B. Cook, who, after a stirring speech, donated $10 to help purchase a gold medal for the bravest woman in Kansas—Mrs. Nation."

She has, however, formally refused to accept the medal provided for her by the union, and insisted that the money be devoted to the work of temperance. She added that if the officers of the union were so disposed they might give her a souvenir of the occasion, costing not more than $2.

Mrs. Nation responded to an invitation to address the convention and her remarks were vigorously applauded. Yesterday when Mrs. Nation called on him, County Attorney Nichols had told her that he believed in resubmission, and today she said that before he pushed resubmission on the people she would throw her hatchet at his head.

Mrs. Nation said she would remain in Topeka until every one of the 120 saloons are closed.

"I will petition the Governor every day," she said. "I will see the Legislature. I will talk and talk and talk. I will use all the influence I can, and if this does not suffice—well, there are other means."

Mrs. Nation visited the county jail and addressed the prisoners, asking them how many were in jail by reason of whisky, and ascertained that all but two of the twenty-seven inmates attributed their arrests to liquor.

A resolution in the House inviting Mrs. Carrie Nation to address that body was laid on the table.

SCIENTIFIC THEORY IS A FEATURE IN A BIG SUIT.

Man Who Claims Ability to Discover Coal Mines Demands $1,500,000 from the Hill Interests in Montana.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 29.—Papers were filed at St. Paul today in a suit of the utmost importance, not alone on account of the amount of money involved, but because of scientific revelations that will be made when it comes to trial. The suit is brought by H. W. Pearson of this city against J. J. Hill and the Great Northern railroad to recover $1,500,000.

The coal lands in Montana involved are claimed to be worth $14,000,000. They are held by Hill interests, and, it is alleged, were taken after discovery by Pearson under a contract by which Pearson was to have a share in the profits. But it is the elucidation of a new geological theory, which overturns previous theories, that gives the suit its chief importance.

Pearson, after twenty years' study, evolved the floodwood theory of the formation of coal beds. He has tested this theory all over the world, and, while keeping it secret, has by its use discovered new coal areas, notably the Stockett mines in Montana and areas on the Pacific coast. He asserts that the Hill interests secured thousands of acres under his direction, and now are mining 1,600 tons daily. For a share of the profits of this operation he now sues.

Mr. Pearson, in discussing his theory, said: "In the flood-wood origin of coal the supply of vegetable material is derived from the repeated submergence by the sea of the lowlands of all continents. Geologists have mapped out and recognised these repeated submergences, among them Chambers, Prestwick, and Hull.

"To find where the accumulation of this vegetable debris will take place we must study the ocean currents, not as they now flow, but in those new channels where their streams will run when the land has been submerged to the depths as calculated by the geologists.

"It will be found that law prevails everywhere in the world of coal and certain prognostications can be made as to the limits of each particular basin, both as to altitude of outcrop and extent of area."

MANITOBA BUYS A RAILWAY.

Government Purchases Northern Pacific Lines in Province to Secure Lower Grain Rates.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 29.—The Manitoba government has purchased the lines of the Northern Pacific in this province. Such was the announcement made today by Premier Roblin. The details remain secret. It is reported the price paid is about $6,000,000, and that the lines will be leased to Mann & Mackenzie for a term of years in return for lower wheat rates and other concessions.

Chicago Men Are Elected.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 29.—The National Association of Ornamental Glass Manufacturers, which has been in session here for two days, adjourned this evening to meet in Buffalo next year. A. J. Brown of Chicago was elected President and [illegible] Schmier of Chicago Treasurer.

GUARD ROYALTY WITH GREAT CARE.

Police and Detective Resources of Europe Taxed for Queen's Funeral.

FEAR ATTACK ON KAISER.

Details for Services at Cowes, London, and Windsor Nearing Completion.

DUKE OF YORK INDISPOSED.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The police and detective resources of all Europe have been enlisted to guard royalty at the coming funeral of Victoria. Aside from the difficulty of handling the ordinary crowds that will assemble, a sharp lookout will be kept for criminals and suspects of all kinds.

To protect the kingly and princely guests precautions have been taken which are illustrated by the fact that Sir Edward Bradford's residence is surrounded day and night by constables in plain clothing and detectives, and that no person is allowed to approach until his card has been passed in. These precautions are applied in the case of all royal personages and of the principal officers of the crown.

Scotland Yard's devices for tracing continental suspects are now being operated under Chief Inspector Frank Froest, who is reputed to have a wider acquaintance with the rogues of the world than any other police chief in Europe.

Malesta and other Anarchists residing in London assert that there is not the slightest probability of violence because England is "an asylum for the persecuted of the continent."

At Cowes detectives are stationed in large numbers on both sides of the Medina River inquiring as to the antecedents of strangers and watching all who approach the royal personages. Nothing definite is feared, but the government desires that the utmost diligence should be exercised, especially with a view of keeping Emperor William from harm.

Pilot Engine Ahead of King.

For the first time since the accession the King's train today was preceded by a pilot engine. His Majesty was vociferously cheered on his way to Marlborough House.

It is officially announced that the arrangements for the reception of the Queen's body at Windsor, which are under charge of Captain Ponsonby, have been completed. Military guards of honor will be mounted at the railway station and also at the Horseshoe Cloisters on the west front of St. George's Chapel. There will be a naval guard of honor at the station. The route will be through Park street, the Long Walk gates, the George IV. archway, the Quadrangle, and the Norman gateway to the west door of St. George's Chapel.

Program for London Funeral.

It is now understood the funeral in London will be approximately as follows:

A sovereign's escort of 100 Life Guards, the massed bands of three regiments of foot guards, Field Marshal Earl Roberts and the headquarters staff, an army gun carriage with the body, the King, supported by the German Emperor; the King of Portugal and the other reigning sovereigns in the order of precedence, the Dukes of Connaught and York, the equerries and aids de camp in attendance on royal personages, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and other royal Princesses, in four carriages, deeply draped; and, in the rear of the procession, another sovereign's escort of 100 Life Guards. It is estimated that sixty royal Princesses will participate in the procession.

There is a great deal of surmise as to what disposition will be made of the King's late residence. Both the King and Queen Alexandra are devoted to Sandringham, so his Majesty will probably retain that place; but it is thought Marlborough House will be given up. In the event of the Duke and Duchess of York not desiring to reside there, it is considered likely that William K. Vanderbilt will purchase the place for the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, as the Duchess has long desired.

Funeral in Four Parts.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

COWES, Jan. 29.—Friday's and Saturday's ceremonies attending the funeral of the Queen will be divided into four sections—the family services here, the naval movement toward Portsmouth, the popular and military demonstration in London, and the international services at Windsor.

The spectacle at Cowes will be profoundly impressive. All the mourners, including the women of the royal family, will follow the gun carriage containing the bier afoot. The gun carriage will be drawn by eight horses and attended by six men of the Royal Horse Artillery, whose gun detachment will act as an escort all the way. The Queen's Highland Pipers will play a lament from Osborne House to the Queen's Gate. From this point the bands of the Royal Marine Artillery, with muffled drums, will conduct the body to the pier.

Household to Follow Coffin.

The households of Queen Victoria and King Edward will be formed on the grounds, and will follow afoot in the procession, which will be preceded by mounted grooms. This procession will include Emperor William, the Crown Prince Frederick William, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of York, Prince Christian and Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princesses Christian, Louise, and Beatrice, the Duchesses of Connaught and Albany, Princess Victoria Charles of Denmark, and Lady Lytton, lady-in-waiting, all afoot. Then will follow military officers representing the corps of the district, the servants, and the tenants.

Heavy Guard of Troops.

Three thousand five hundred troops will act as guard from Osborne drive to York avenue and to the pier. They will march with arms reversed, but will salute the coffin as it passes. They will remain in position till the last minute gun announces that the body has been placed on the royal yacht Alberta, which will arrive at the pier at 2:30 o'clock. Bluejackets will carry the coffin aboard the royal yacht and the fleet will fire minute guns till the ships arrive at Gosport.

Eight Miles of Warships.

Of all the ceremonies the naval will be the finest pageant. The Alberta, with the body, will slowly steam along a line of battleships extending eight miles. Facing these giants of the British navy will be smaller vessels and numerous foreign battleships.

The following is the order of the foreign warships at the pageant: The Baden, Prince Henry of Prussia's flagship, the Hagen, the Victoria Luise, and the Nymphe, German; the Dupuy de Lome, French; the Hatsuse, Japanese; and the Dom Carlos I., Portuguese.

Inscription on Casket.

The inscription on the silver plate on the shell and also on the square brass plate on the Queen's coffin reads:

"Depositum Serenissimæ, Potentissimæ, et Excellentissimæ, Principis Victoriæ, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, et Indiæ Imperatricis.

"Obiit Die XXII. Januarii Anno Domini MDCCCI., Ætatis Suæ LXXXII., Regnique Sui LXIV."

Duke of York Is Ill.

The Duke of York has been considerably indisposed, and has not shared in the ceremonies since his arrival on the island.

William Honors Edward.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Militair Wochenblatt, the official military organ, announces that Emperor William has appointed King Edward VII. to be chief of the late Queen Victoria's dragoon regiment of the guard.

Declares King Wants to Pay Debt.

The Vorwärts, Socialist organ, today printed a remarkable story to the effect that Emperor William's sudden departure for England was not only due to a desire to bid farewell to his dying grandmother, but still more to the Prince of Wales' urgent wish to settle a private debt affair to the Emperor before ascending the throne. This debt, the Vorwärts asserted, amounted to 24,000,000 marks, which Emperor Frederick, immediately after beginning his reign, loaned the Prince of Wales in order to place the latter in a position to pay accumulated debts to the amount of 24,000,000 marks. In official circles here the Vorwärts' story is characterized as a gigantic hoax.

At the service to be held at St. James' Church, Case and Huron streets, on next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in memory of Queen Victoria, clergymen of all the churches in Chicago who may desire to attend, and also all officers of the English, Scotch, Irish, and Canadian societies, will have seats reserved for them, provided they will notify the Rev. Dr. Stone, 128 Rush street, not later than Friday. They will assemble in the parish house, 130 Rush street, on Saturday by 2:30 p. m., so as to enter the church in a body.

Flowers will be received at the church on Saturday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

Robert T. Lincoln stated yesterday that owing to a business engagement which would compel him to leave for New York the latter part of the week it would be impossible for him to preside at the Victoria memorial meeting to be held next Sunday evening at the Auditorium.

The main committee in charge of the meeting met in the Auditorium Hotel last evening. Lambert Tree was selected to act as presiding officer. Admission will be by ticket until 2:45 o'clock, when the doors will be thrown open to the public.

HOUSE EDWARD VII. MAY SELL TO VANDERBILT

It is understood in London that if King Edward decides to dispose of Marlborough House, his London residence as Prince of Wales, it will be bought by W. K. Vanderbilt for his daughter Consuelo, the Duchess of Marlborough.

CASTELLANES NOT WORRYING.

Count Boni's Lawyer Says Decision of New York Court Was Anticipated by the Countess Herself.

[Special Cable to the New York World and The Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Count Boni Castellane was seen at the Boulevard Haussmann today. He was looking cheery and the Countess radiant, fresh from the Duchess d'Uzes' tea. The Count was asked his opinion of yesterday's decision in the New York courts, but replied: "I have nothing to say," and referred all matters to Lawyer Cachard.

Cachard said: "The decision in any event nowise affects the action of the Castellanes, for even before the application to restrain the payment of the Countess' income within $200,000 she had restricted her annual expenditures to that sum and was devoting the balance to satisfy creditors. For this reason the court's action effects no change in their manner of living.

"Our contention that Werthelmer's dealings were improper was apparently confirmed by the Paris courts appointing experts. That three of these experts are academicians is extremely gratifying to us."

MAKE PROGRESS ON CUBAN CODE

Clause Added Empowering Government to Expel Foreigners Considered Pernicious—Other Changes.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The constitutional convention last night and today approved the fourth section of the constitutional project adding a clause empowering the government to expel any foreigner whom it considers pernicious. The fifth and sixth sections were also approved.

The first part of the fourth clause regarding the special powers of the Senate was changed as follows: "To try the President of the republic when the House of Representatives decides to accuse him of crimes committed against the security of the country or against the freedom of action of the legislative or judicial powers or an infraction of the constitution, the Senate can decree the suspension of the President during the course of his trial, but can impose no greater punishment than dismissal or a declaration that he is incapacitated from holding public office."

A motion to forbid capital punishment was rejected.

A motion to grant universal suffrage was tabled.

The Central committee will make a recommendation on the election law. Señor Aleman today asked the committee if it had consulted with Governor General Wood regarding the mode of election, adding that if it had it was no way to make a constitution.

The long-standing controversy between Mr. Michael J. Dady, the contractor, and the military and municipal governments regarding the sewerage and paving contract was settled this evening by the payment to Mr. Dady of $250,000.

AGITATORS UNABLE TO LEAVE.

Olive Schreiner and Her Husband Held in Hanover District, Cape Colony, by Martial Law.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 29.—Olive Schreiner and her husband, Cronwright Schreiner, the pro-Boer agitators, are not permitted to leave the Hanover district of Cape Colony, which is under martial law. Adelbert B. Hay, the United States Consul at Pretoria, will sail from here tomorrow for England on the transport Briton.

MINISTERS ADD TO DEATH LIST.

Conference in Pekin Prepares to Demand Execution of Several More Offenders.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

PEKIN, Jan. 28.—[Delayed.]—The Ministers representing the six nations which had citizens killed during the Boxer outbreak met yesterday and discussed the punishments they want inflicted on the officials of the towns where the massacres occurred. The result of the conference was that several new names will be added to the list of those whose deaths will be demanded. The Ministers could not complete their work because the French representative had not received the details of massacres of French citizens in several places. The Ministers will meet again on Wednesday.

A meeting of the full diplomatic corps will probably be held on Feb. 1, when the list will be completed. It can be stated that unless the United States changes its attitude the Ministers will not demand the death of Prince Tuan, General Tung Fuh Sien, and Duke Lan. When a vote was taken regarding these three officials the United States, Russian, and Japanese Ministers opposed demanding capital punishment in their cases.

It is reported from Singan-Fu that many of the officials of the southern provinces are visiting the Dowager Empress. It is said that they are denouncing Li Hung Chang and using every endeavor to discredit him with her.

Privates Dickson and Seamons of the Fifteenth Infantry have been sentenced by court-martial, the former to twenty years' imprisonment and the latter to twenty-one years. In October last, while on guard duty along the river, they held up several villagers, demanding from one 100 to 200 taels protection money, and in some cases their demands were complied with. They were captured by the French and turned over to the American authorities.

During the trial Dickson escaped and is still at liberty.

SPANISH OFFICER IN DISGRACE.

General Bourbon y Castelvi, Cousin of King Alfonso, Retired Without Usual Word of Approval.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—General Francois de Bourbon y Castelvi, a cousin of King Alfonso, military commander in the Aragon Division, has been placed on the retired list. The royal decree omits the statement customary in such cases that the regent is satisfied with his services. It is evident, therefore, that he is retired in disgrace. The incident has provoked considerable comment.

ISLANDS FORMALLY CEDED.

Transfer of Sibutu and Jolo to United States Officially Gazetted in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The cession of Sibutu and Cagayan de Jolo Islands to the United States has been gazetted.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The President today sent a message to Congress recommending the appropriation of $100,000 for the payment of the claim of Spain for Sibutu and Cagayan Islands, in the Philippine archipelago, in accordance with the terms of the treaty recently ratified by the Senate.

IMMENSE STEAMER ORDERED.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Now Under Construction, to Be Eclipsed by a New Vessel.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The White Star steamship company has contracted with Harland & Wolff of Belfast for the construction of a steamer to be employed in the transatlantic trade that will be 3,000 tons larger than the Oceanic. It will, therefore, exceed 20,000 tons burden. This eclipses the Kaiser Wilhelm II., now being built by the Vulcan works at Stettin.

ARREST POLISH PLOT LEADERS.

Prussian Authorities at Posen Claim to Have Evidence of Revolutionary Society.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Prussian authorities in the Polish provinces of Prussia have discovered evidence of the existence of secret societies aiming at a revolutionary rising. A number of arrests have been made in Posen. One of the ringleaders, a medical student named Vladislav Bolevski, escaped across the Austrian frontier.

SEEK MISSING TURKISH OFFICER.

Mohammed Ali, Sent by Sultan to Serve in Darmstadt, Has Mysteriously Disappeared.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Mohammed Ali, a Turkish official who was sent by the Sultan to serve in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, has disappeared from Darmstadt under circumstances pointing to foul play. The police have offered a reward for recovery, living or dead.

Damage Done by German Floods.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The damage caused by severe weather has been greatest in the East Frisian district, Leer, and Emden, where ice floods have wrought enormous injury, although there has been little loss of life. The new harbor at Leer has been destroyed. In the Prussian Diet today Dr. Lotz asked government aid for 1,000 victims, and relief committees are already being formed.

Kruger Cured by an Operation.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from The Hague says Mr. Kruger's ailment consisted of a muscular contraction of the eyelid, which the recent slight operation has entirely cured.

HEALTH NOTICE.

Avoid Grip and Smallpox.

Disinfect freely with Platt's Chlorides.

GENERAL GOURKO IS DEAD

FAMOUS RUSSIAN FIELD MARSHAL DIES AT SCHAROW.

Gained Renown in Some of the Most Severe Battles and Engagements Ever Fought by Russia—Held Pass at Shipka Under Pressure of Superior Force—Fought in Balkan Campaign in 1877—Made a Marshal in 1894.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Field Marshal Count Gourko died today on his estate at Scharow, near Iver.

Count Joseph Vassilyevitch Gourko, Field Marshal of Russia, was born in Poland seventy-six years ago. He first held a commission in the imperial bodyguard in the reign of Emperor Nicholas I. Having fought in the Crimea and won promotion by acts of bravery, he attained the rank of Captain in 1857, that of Colonel in 1861, became commander of the Fourth Regiment of Hussars in 1866, and Major General in the next year. In 1877, during the Russo-Turkish war, Gourko, as leader of the advanced column of the Russian army in Bulgaria, crossed the Danube, captured the Town of Tirnova on July 7, pushed on to the Balkan mountain range, and entered its defiles, where he was assailed by the Turks with an overpowering superiority of numbers. General Gourko then intrenched a position in Shipka Pass, which he defended with stubborn tenacity for ten days from Aug. 21 to the end of that month, and at length forced the enemy to withdraw.

Work Near Plevna.

Later in the Bulgarian campaign, being appointed to command the cavalry in the forces of Prince Charles of Roumania, General Gourko covered the position of the besieging army around the great fortress of Plevna, and on Nov. 18 beat off, at Orkhanieh, the strong force of Mahomet Ali Pasha, then approaching to the relief of that fortress.

No sooner had its surrender been obtained than he led his troops again to the Balkans, which he crossed amid furious snowstorms in December, and on Jan. 6, 1878, occupied the City of Sofia. He subsequently marched on to Adrianople and remained in command there during the settlement of an armistice, which was prolonged into negotiations for peace.

General Gourko's services in that war earned him considerable personal rewards—the title of Count, the civil and military command in Poland, and various honors and pensions.

Made Field Marshal in 1894.

In 1894 Emperor Nicholas bestowed the rank of Field Marshal-General upon General Gourko in recognition of "the important services rendered by him to the throne and the fatherland, especially during the last Russo-Turkish war." The Emperor at the same time acceded to the General's request to be relieved, on the ground of shattered health, of his posts of Governor General of Warsaw and commander of the Warsaw military district.

FAMOUS CLERGYMAN IS DEAD.

The Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis, Delegate to Chicago Parliament in 1893, Expires in London.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis, incumbent of St. James', Marylebone, London, evening preacher at Westminster Abbey, Royal Institution lecturer, and the author of numerous publications, died this evening. He was Lowell lecturer at Boston in 1885 and Anglican delegate to the Parliament of Religions at Chicago in 1893. In 1895 he went on a lecturing and preaching tour throughout the world.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE W. J. ALLEN.

Governor Yates and Many Federal and State Dignitaries Attend Ceremonies at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—With impressive ceremonies the remains of Judge William J. Allen of the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois were laid at rest this afternoon in Oak Ridge Cemetery. The ceremonies were quasi public in character and were attended by military officers, jurists, and legal dignitaries from several States.

Upon the arrival of the funeral party from Hot Springs last evening the remains were taken to the family residence, where they lay until this afternoon, when they were moved to St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral. The auditorium of the old church was unable to accommodate the hundreds who gathered for the rites. The Rev. F. W. Taylor, rector of the church, conducted the simple burial rites of the church, after which the cortège proceeded to Oak Ridge Cemetery.

The list of pallbearers included Governor Richard Yates, Judges W. A. Woods of Indianapolis, J. G. Jenkins of Milwaukee, and Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago, all of the Seventh United States Judicial District; Judges W. H. Seaman, Sheboygan, Mich.; C. C. Kohlsaat, Chicago; R. Bunn, Madison, Wis.; J. K. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., all Federal District Judges; Justice Carroll C. Boggs of the Supreme Court of Illinois and Judge James A. Creighton of the Illinois Appellate Court; Judges G. W. Wall, Duquoin; D. M. Browning, East St. Louis; W. W. Barr, Carbondale; J. H. Mulkey, Metropolis; J. P. Vastine, St. Louis; M. C. Crawford, Jonesboro; W. H. Green, Cairo.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. PATRICK T. BUTLER of the Church of the Immaculate Conception was buried yesterday. The funeral was from the church. The services began by the Revs. H. O'Gara McShane and P. E. Judge chanting the office for the dead. Solemn high mass was sung by the Rev. Thomas Pope Hodnett. Father John H. Crowe was deacon and the Rev. Richard Dunne subdeacon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. D. J. Riordan of St. Elisabeth's Church. At the conclusion the visitors in the church filed slowly past the coffin. The interment was at Calvary. There were many visiting priests from all parts of the city at the funeral. Police Inspector Heidelmeier with a company of twenty-five of his men handled the crowd. The pallbearers were John Stack, John Sullivan, James Keeffe, Thomas Webb, William Byrnes, and John Boland. The honorary pallbearers included P. M. Flannagan, D. Egan, O'Gara McShane, Tom Morencant, Frank Perry, H. P. Smith, and other friends of the dead pastor. Mayor Harrison and Robert E. Burke attended the funeral.

JOHN B. FLYNN, Kansas City, Mo., died on Monday night of pneumonia. He was well known to the printing trade in Kansas City and Chicago. In 1880 Mr. Flynn was the principal owner and publisher of the Alliance, published in Chicago. He had lived in Kansas City for the last fourteen years. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 3 o'clock. Burial at Elmwood.

MRS. AUGUSTA GIBSON BRUCE, widow of the late James A. Bruce and mother of Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, 6941 Yale avenue, died at the Pennoyer Sanitarium, Kenosha, Wis., yesterday morning. Death resulted from paralysis. The remains were taken to Indianapolis, Ind., for Interment. Mrs. Bruce had been in the sanitarium for about four months.

CHARLES H. FERGUSON'S funeral will be attended by the following committee of the Life Underwriters' association appointed yesterday: John K. Stearns, W. Janney, Ira J. Mason, Dr. S. L. Fuller, W. D. Wynnan, H. S Dale, D. M. Baker, L. Brackett Bishop.

Heir Apparent Sick with Measles.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is officially announced that the Duke of Cornwall and York, heir apparent to the throne, is suffering with German measles.

Tolstoi Is Again Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Count Tolstoi, the eminent Russian novelist and social reformer, is again seriously ill.

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE WAY

From Chicago to St. Augustine, Florida.

The Chicago and Florida Special leaves Chicago Union Station, via Pennsylvania Lines, at 12 o'clock noon, every Tuesday and Friday, and arrives Jacksonville at 7:30 p. m. and St. Augustine, Florida, at 8:30 next evening. Sleeping car reservations and information at Pennsylvania ticket offices, Auditorium Hotel and 248 Clark street, Chicago. H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A.

"L" ROAD SEEKS EVANSTON LINE.

Northwestern's Desired Extension Would Mean a Cheaper Service.

QUICKER TIME TO LOOP.

Ordinance Introduced on Monday Night Is a Surprise to Rival Companies.

OWSLEY TALKS OF THE PLANS

Rapid transit and cheap fares from the northern limits of Chicago to the down-town loop will be a reality before long if an ordinance introduced into the Council on Monday night by the Northwestern Elevated railway company becomes a law. The ordinance amends the franchise of the company so that, instead of building an elevated structure to the city limits, as required by the present statute, it may construct an incline at Wilson avenue and thence run surface cars by trolley north or northwesterly to the limits. It is admitted by President Owsley of the elevated company that the purpose is to tap Evanston eventually, supplying a direct express service to the city.

The proposition though pleasing to the residents of the north shore proved to be in the nature of a bomb to other transportation interests, notably the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad and the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric railway. These corporations have been working together to secure permission to erect a trolley system through the city, converting the railway into a trolley line, and enabling the electric road, which now runs from Evanston to Waukegan, to connect with the elevated at Wilson avenue.

"The elevated company," said President Owsley, "if the ordinance is passed, will begin work on the extension immediately. Plans have been completed, and it will take but a comparatively short time to build the line.

"The route cannot be made public for the present, but probably will be along the north shore to the city limits. This means, of course, that in time we will seek to enter Evanston, and when this is done we will establish an express service direct to the loop. The territory north of Wilson avenue would not compensate for an elevated structure.

Berry Ignorant of Barnard's Absence.

Detectives who are trying to find some trace of Arthur R. Barnard, teller of the Zion Bank, who disappeared from his home, 6142 Monroe avenue, on Saturday night, are as much at sea regarding the case as they were on Sunday. A. V. Berry, who was said to have threatened Barnard in the bank last Saturday, convinced the police and friends of Barnard that he knew nothing of the disappearance.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

The Pleasant Drink for Invalids Proving a Perfect Antidote to All Disease Germs.

Interest in the Marvelous Bacillicide Water Felt Throughout the Entire Civilized World.

The marvelous thing about Radam's Microbe Killer is that it acts as a direct curative not of one malady alone, nor of one class of maladies alone, but of almost every ailment or disease, acute or chronic, known to the human family. The interest manifested in it in this country has extended throughout the entire civilized world, popular interest in Europe being greatly stimulated by the fact that the free use of the new remedy by those afflicted with rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney disease, la-grippe, bronchitis, or other microbic disease has been suggested and advised by the most eminent of European scientists. Their explanation of its curative efficiency in diseases of a directly opposite character is that it absolutely neutralizes and destroys disease germs or microbes, whatever class they belong to and whatever malady they give rise to.

Mrs. A. L. Braden, Albion, Mich.:
"That Microbe Killer neutralizes the germs of disease in the system and in that way acts as a curative of ailments and maladies of entirely different types was clearly proven in my own case. I first contracted typhoid fever, fortunes of inflammatory rheumatism, the result being prompt relief and a final complete cure. Afterward I drank it for lung trouble and found it equally as remedial as in rheumatism. On another occasion I used it for an affection of the throat, and again with the result of a cure. It is a wonderful remedy."

Seymour St. John, New Lothrop, Mich.:
"No matter what the disease, Radam's Microbe Killer acts as an antidote to the animal germ that causes it. My wife used it for cancer and it cured her. She drank it for bronchitis with the same result. I drank it for rheumatism and never had a trace of the disease afterward."

A. Lathrop, Lathrop, Mich.:
"As a specific for diseases of the bladder and kidneys there is nothing as sure and effective as Microbe Killer."

Robert Binder, Battle Creek:
"It will cure rheumatism when everything else fails."

Rev. J. A. Spencer, Davison, Mich.:
"In rheumatism, la grippe, and lung trouble, I know that Microbe Killer accomplishes cures where all other agencies and remedies are absolute failures."

G. W. Masters, Flint, Mich.:
"To tone, invigorate, and restore a sick or sour or weak stomach, there is no remedy in the world like this famous bacillicide water known as Radam's Microbe Killer."

Rev. Wm. Fawcett, D. D., Chicago:
"This new bacillicide water, this Microbe Killer, is something wonderful. It cures disease, as it were, by purification, by disinfecting the system against the microbe by which all diseases are caused. Considering that it is so perfectly harmless to the system, its curative energy seems almost miraculous."

Rev. G. H. Brown, 904 School-st.:
"Seems an antidote to all disease germs."

Hon. F. H. Winston, Chicago:
"It neutralizes the germ of rheumatism."

Hon. D. T. Foster, Mayor of Bloomington:
"I know it cures rheumatism."

W. H. Russell, Best, Russell & Co.:
"Cured me of catarrh all right."

Mrs. Charles H. Brown, Ashley, Ind.:
"In regard to the almost miraculous power of Radam's Microbe Killer over diseases usually classed as incurable, I can say that it absolutely kills the germ of cancer and permanently cures the malady. I speak from my own experience, having been myself completely cured of cancer by the sole use of this wonderful antiseptic water."

Mrs. Phoebe C. Thornton, Akron, O.:
"Radam's Microbe Killer is an antidote to the animal germ of catarrh and an absolute cure for the disease. I feel amply warranted in this statement by my own personal experience. It cured me of chronic catarrh of the stomach after the disease had made an almost helpless invalid of me, and after the best physicians in Akron had pronounced my case incurable."

Byron P. Hollett, Arcadia, Ind.:
"Suffered from stomach disease for fifteen years, or up to the time I heard of Microbe Killer. I had tried almost everything without lasting benefit, but Microbe Killer cured me. Since then my stomach has been all right."

S. R. Childs, Knox, Ind.:
"Drank it for kidney and stomach troubles and its corrective and curative effects were something wonderful."

E. Conarty, Huntington, Ind.:
"Drank it for chronic throat trouble and it cured me."

D. T. McNabb, Butler, Ind.:
"Microbe Killer cured me of chronic rheumatism two years ago, and I have had no return of the disease since that time."

J. E. Smith, druggist, Kankakee, Ill.:
"Radam's Microbe Killer has given the best satisfaction among all the remedies I have ever handled in an experience of eighteen years in the drug business."

Rev. H. D. Kimball, Sycamore:
"Took it for eczema and it proved to be just the thing. Under it the frightful itching ceased and the sores all healed nicely."

BOOK OF MICRO-PHOTOS FREE.

All are invited to call or write and receive book of micro-photographs free.

Radam's Microbe Killer Co.
310 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
Telephone 2189 Harrison.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Issued Last Week

MR. THOMAS'

"very remarkable book,"

THE AMERICAN NEGRO:

WHAT HE WAS—WHAT HE IS—AND WHAT HE MAY BECOME—

"Can hardly fail to make a sensation," says *The Evening Transcript*, Boston, adding: "Mr. Thomas' style . . . is compact, singularly clear and forcible. He certainly is a deeper thinker than Mr. Washington, and the ideas he presents are more orderly than those contained in Mr. Washington's recent volume . . . The author apparently writes from personal observation . . . As a whole, the book may do good by helping to clear away whatever hopeful delusions remain concerning the character and prospects of the colored race in America."

BY WM. HANNIBAL THOMAS.

Cloth, 8vo, *$2.00.*

"A notable book is Mr. Thomas' critical and practical discussion of "The American Negro" . . . without doubt it will cause a sensation and call down upon him the denunciation of many of his race . . . But it is also a fact that no such complete and detailed information concerning the American negro exists elsewhere than in this book."—*Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis.

The American Negro:

WHAT HE WAS—WHAT HE IS—AND WHAT HE MAY BECOME—

"A harsh indictment, but he supports it with ample testimony, which undeniably seems to be incontrovertible evidence as well."—*Mail and Express*, New York.

"The book is nothing if not interesting, and its style . . . sufficiently clear and forceful."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"A remarkable book."—*Evening Telegram*, New York.

BY WM. HANNIBAL THOMAS.

Cloth, 8vo, *$2.00.*

"No one interested in what M. Brunetire has lately declared to be the gravest problem before the Republic can afford to neglect this book."—*Evening Post*, New York.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

66 Fifth-av., New York.

It's Cheap—

California for $30

Homeseekers' excursions to California, Tuesdays, February 12 to April 30; only $30 from

COMPLETES CITY BUDGET FOR 1901

Finance Committee Makes Provision for a Number of Public Improvements.

ESTIMATES ARE CUT DOWN

Amounts Required by Nearly Every Department Are Reduced Below Last Year's.

MUCH NEW WORK PLANNED.

PROBABLE IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR.

Building of three bridges and beginning of a fourth.
Establishment of a municipal hotel.
Establishment of garbage reduction plant.
Acquisition of additional small parks.
Completion of parts of intercepting sewer.
Establishment of City Paymaster's bureau.
Clearing up of old special assessment fund.
Provision for elevation of all railroad tracks.

With insufficient revenue for the maintenance of public service and the extension of public improvements the Finance committee completed the annual budget yesterday, making provision for new work as indicated above, track elevation being excepted. The receipts of the water fund were devoted as far as possible to the completion of the intercepting sewer system, and the appropriation made will enable the construction of the tunnels to proceed throughout the year.

With the exception of this improvement there is scarcely a department which has not suffered from the pruning knife of the committee. The totals of the budget were left unfinished and the committee will meet again on Friday to complete it. The department appropriations, however, have been kept within the assured income of the city.

According to the budget, which will be sent to the Council on Monday night and is expected to pass with few alterations, a beginning will be made for the municipal hotel for "stranded" men. An appropriation of $10,000 has been suggested, and this is considered sufficient to secure rented quarters and open a lodging-house at the beginning of next winter.

With the appropriation for a city paymaster's bureau the city will be able to correct its methods of paying employés. The bureau will be under the Controller's department.

List of Appropriations.

The appropriations for the departments this year, as compared with the appropriations of last year, are as follows:

Bureau—	1901.	1900.
Local improvements	$ 243,000	$ 363,529
Buildings	55,050	60,250
Civil service	33,495	31,500
Electrical	1,000,000	1,070,689
Engineering—		
Bridges under contract	474,000	.....
New bridges	755,000	1,200,000
Streets—		
Ward appropriations	1,061,650	1,061,653
Ward Superintendents	49,000	49,000
Public parks	19,130	18,850
Garbage plant	100,000	100,000
Sewers—		
Cleaning and repairing	165,000	180,000
House drains	35,024	.....
Public buildings	64,400	107,001
Supplies	17,980	17,580
Health	200,000	235,650
Police courts	121,200	121,200
Police	3,481,830	3,563,633
Fire	1,690,017	1,753,247
Municipal hotel	10,000	.....
Track elevation	6,000	7,000
Small parks	100,000	100,000
Street Railway commission	3,000	4,000
Mayor's office	16,300	17,800
Finance committee	7,500	7,500
Controller's office	105,970	40,930
City Attorney	75,000	79,207
Prosecuting Attorney	31,150	25,650
City Physician	4,100	4,100
Collector	43,660	43,660
House of Correction	75,000	.....
City Clerk	57,800	.....
Election Commissioners	250,000	.....

Bridge Estimate Reduced.

In several instances the appropriations of last year are misleading, as subsequent action of the Council reduced the amount allowed. Small parks thus lost nearly all the appropriation of $100,000, and its allowance of $10,000 this year compares favorably with the actual working cash the commission had last year. The bridge appropriation was reduced to little more than $100,000 from the $1,200,000 originally allowed. Of the bridge appropriation this year $300,000 is available for bridges under contract and $50,000 for new bridges. It will enable the completion of the Ninety-fifth street, Division street, "canal" and Clybourn place bridges.

It also will enable the beginning of construction upon a new bridge if a contractor can be found willing to take the work for which he can only be paid $50,000 this year. Only $25,000 of the $100,000 for a garbage plant will be available, but it will be sufficient to begin work upon the improvement. Street cleaning will not suffer more than it did last year.

Ten Track Elevation Measures.

Ten ordinances have been prepared for the elevation of railroad tracks. Among the tracks to go up are:

The Illinois Central, from the terminus of its present elevation south, eliminating, with the elevation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, the Grand Crossing grade crossing.
The Grand Trunk, from Halsted street to Western avenue.
The Union Stock-Yards line, from the lake to the Stock-Yards.
The Englewood branch of the Panhandle.
The Belt and Terminal Transfer lines.
The Baltimore and Ohio where not elevated.

These ordinances with those already passed and those under consideration by the Council will about complete the work in Chicago, with the exception of stray ends of track and some disputed roads, according to Expert O'Neill.

MINERS ALTER CONSTITUTION.

Important Action Is Taken at the Convention Now in Session at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.—By the action of the delegates to the miners' convention today the constitution of the organization was radically changed. Hereafter the officers of the organization will consist of a President, Vice President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive board, to be composed of one member from each district, such member to be elected by the district from which he comes, the President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer to be members of the board.

The membership at large will be asked to vote on the advisability of making contracts for two years instead of yearly, as is now the case.

Hereafter the Mine Workers' Journal will be printed entirely in the English language.

The recommendation of Secretary-Treasurer Wilson that the Credentials and Auditing committees be combined was concurred in.

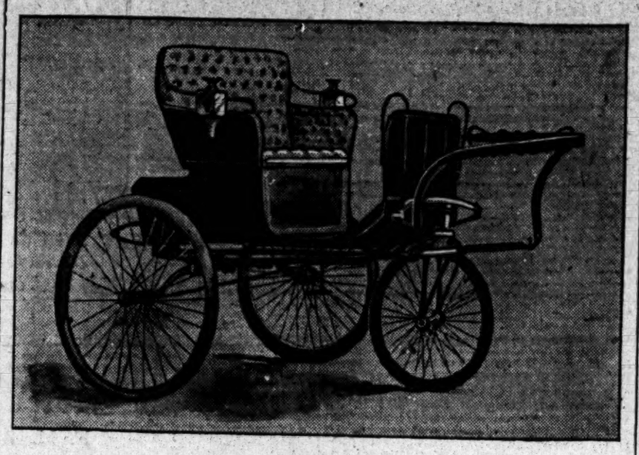
The constitutional amendment presented to the convention providing an increase in the salaries of the national officers provoked a long argument and resulted in the salaries remaining as they were last year.

The power to order a general strike or suspension of labor in the mines was today taken out of the hands of the national officers, who have heretofore had absolute control in this particular. An amendment to the constitution makes it necessary to call together the District President to take action upon general strikes.

Columbus, O., Jan. 29.—President Garrison said tonight the Illinois coal operators, who are in session here, had decided to oppose any increase in the mining rate, to oppose the admission of Iowa and Michigan to the joint conference, and to demand an increase in the differential between machine and pick mining.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call upon or address Judson, Agent Excursions, 349 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

THREE-WHEELED VEHICLE AT CARRIAGE SHOW.



"The fifth wheel of a coach," as a figure of speech expressing uselessness, is threatened by the exhibitors at the convention of the National Carriage Dealers' association at the Coliseum. A three-wheeled wagon is attracting general attention, and when the "fifth wheel" becomes an obsolete expression the fourth wheel may have disappeared so completely from the wagon that it will do service in the metaphor.

As far as known a three-wheeled wagon drawn by horses has not appeared on Chicago streets. The manufacturers say they are selling in the East, and give many reasons why they will prove popular. The new three-wheeled buggy allows a horse to turn abruptly.

"A noticeable thing in this convention," said one of the directors of the association, "is the fact that vehicles are as subject to fashion and changing styles as women's dresses are. We have matinée wagons, golf wagons, beach wagons, hunting traps—in fact, a wagon for every occasion. One wagon will not do for two occasions of different nature any more than the same dress will do for a ball and a reception."

The business of the convention will begin this morning with a session in Steinway Hall. The association has a fight against the catalogue dealers on hand, which is one of the chief objects of the meeting. H. C. Staver of Chicago will speak this afternoon. The exhibit of vehicles was opened to the public for the first time last night.

CAR WOES IN OUTSKIRTS.

MADISON STREET TROLLEY LINE HARSHLY CRITICISED.

Residents of District Near West Fortieth and Austin Avenues Declare Every Promise of the Traction Company Has Been Broken and That They Are the Victims of a "Bunko" Game — Complaint of Wentworth Avenue Service.

Residents of that section of the West Side lying between West Fortieth and Austin avenues and divided by Madison street are wondering when, if ever, they will witness an improvement in the street car service. They regard themselves as the victims of a "bunko" game.

The grievances of the patrons of the West Madison street car line date back to the annexation of part of Cicero and Proviso. The street car company agreed at that time to give them a five-cent fare to the city, with a transfer from the trolley to the cable at West Fortieth avenue and an improved service. They claim that all these promises have been broken, and that conditions are even worse today than they were when the promises were given.

Under the present service a passenger west-bound has to wait fourteen minutes if he fails to make close connection for a trolley car to carry him on his journey from the cable car barns at West Fortieth avenue. If he is coming to the city he may stand on a street corner for fourteen and sometimes thirty minutes. It is claimed by patrons of the line that the cars at night are often an hour apart.

The five-cent fare was offered to those who purchased a twenty-ride ticket. At that time the company was operating one trolley car an hour, and carried passengers to the Lake Street "L." As the Consolidated Traction company and the Union Traction company are considered practically the same, the question is frequently asked why traffic is diverted to the elevated road.

No transfers are given from the cable to the West Madison street trolley line, and consequently it costs 10 cents to ride from the city to any of the suburban towns along the line. The many discomforts attending the trip, it is said, have been steadily increasing the business of the Lake street and Metropolitan Elevated roads in spite of their inaccessibility.

"If anybody wants to understand why people prefer to walk a mile rather than ride on the trolley car," said a resident of Austin yesterday, "he has but to make a trial trip from Chicago to Maywood. He will get a shaking up he will never forget."

Patrons of the Wentworth avenue car line living north of Thirty-ninth street complain they can secure "standing-room only" when they ride down-town, there not being enough cars in service to accommodate the people. They insist the service does not conform with the terms of the franchise, while the company holds that all the cars are being run it is possible for the line to accommodate. The franchise provides that every other car shall run through from Thirty-ninth street, but only four cars do.

HARVARD ENDS YEAR IN DEBT.

President Eliot's Annual Report to the Overseers Shows the Financial Condition Discouraging.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The annual report of President Eliot to the Harvard overseers, which will be made public tomorrow morning, will show a deficit of $37,000 in the university accounts for the last year.

This is the third successive year that the expenditures of the university have exceeded its receipts, and considerable alarm is felt because the running expenses will be much increased during the coming year, as there are five new buildings that must be looked after, in addition to the former expenses. What is now feared most is that there must be a cut down in the teaching force, which would seriously cripple Harvard's work and standing.

President Eliot puts the case of Harvard's hampered condition strongly, calling attention to the inadequacy of the accommodations at the small chemical laboratory, the lack of room to set out the collections of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, the crippled state of the observatory, the proposed abandonment of the veterinary school, and the overcrowded state of the law school.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

John Allen, 30 years old, who lived at 6328 Parnell avenue, was crushed to death in the Wabash Transfer company's wheat elevator at Seventy-fifth and Rockwell streets yesterday morning.

Fire broke out last night in the dwelling of Henry Godden, on Madison avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, and spread to two other houses. The blaze was extinguished before much damage was done.

J. W. Joslin, a driver for T. J. Gormully, a coal dealer at 88 Washington street, was fined $100 and costs by Justice Martin in the Harrison street police court for delivering an alleged load of two tons of coal to Mrs. L. B. Wilson, 1233 Michigan avenue, which was 1,000 pounds short.

Joseph Wilhoff, a private detective who lives at 214 Fletcher street, and who claims that he was stabbed while investigating blind pigs in Evanston, was examined yesterday by Detectives Sheehan and Gallagher of the Sheffield Avenue Station. They think his wounds were self-inflicted.

Vehicle owners opposed to the ordinance introduced by Alderman Williston, requiring wagon tires with a tread 4½ inches wide for loads of 8,000 pounds and over, held a meeting at the Sherman House last evening, at which committees appointed to visit Aldermen on the question reported. It was reported that two-thirds of the Aldermen are opposed to the ordinance.

The annual meeting of the New England society of Chicago was held at the office of E. B. Sherman, Monadnock Block, on Monday. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, William A. Giles; Vice President from Maine, George M. Sargent; Vice President from New Hampshire, John A. Roche; Vice President from Vermont, E. B. Sherman; Vice President from Massachusetts, F. B. Tobey; Vice President from Rhode Island, J. L. Lincoln; Vice President from Connecticut, S. A. Treat; Secretary, H. M. Bacon; Treasurer, E. F. Getchell.

TELL OF PAY-ROLL PLOT.

NORTON BROS.' EMPLOYES SAY IRREGULARITY EXISTS.

Timekeeper Reported as Giving in Inflated Lists for a Year and Dividing Proceeds with Girls and Men in His Department—Private Detectives and Expert Bookkeepers Said to Be at Work in Maywood Plant—Members of Firm Reticent.

Private detectives employed as bookkeepers and workers in the factory of Norton Bros., tinplate manufacturers, whose plant is located in Maywood, are said by the employés to have discovered a joint plan of timekeepers and employés by which the firm has lost a large amount of money. The amount secured has not yet been ascertained, and it is said the time books and accounts of one of the largest departments in the factory are being investigated by expert accountants.

The system was a simple one. The timekeeper in the department in question, had charge of scores of girls and many men, who were engaged on "piece work," being paid in proportion to the amount of work performed. The total amount of labor done was entered in his time book and later reported to the clerical department.

Instead of the actual number of pieces finished the number would be greatly increased by the timekeeper, and girls who really earned but $8 to $10 a week would receive amounts varying from $12 to $20. This surplus is said to have been divided with the timekeeper, who received the greater amount.

The same system is said to have been pursued in the labor performed by the male employés, who were allowed "overtime" to which they were not entitled.

The defrauding of the firm is said to have continued for almost a year until one week ago, when the plot was exposed by girl employés who were envious of the fine dresses worn by their companions.

The introduction of several new employés into the department, who now are said to be in the pay of a private detective agency, revealed the system to the members of the firm. No arrests have been made yet, and it is thought that the greater part of the amount taken will be returned by the man who planned the scheme.

A number of employés were discharged yesterday, and it is said the department will be reorganized.

H. M. Norton, a member of the firm, declined to make a statement of the firm's loss. "It is a matter of little public interest," he said, "and if there is a loss we are the only sufferers. It is a matter between our employés and ourselves, and I do not care to state whether any arrests will be made. No report has been made to the police."

WANT SUBSTITUTE FOR CANTEEN

W. C. T. U. Officers Write to Secretary Root Urging That Post Exchange Be Made Attractive.

The National W. C. T. U. officers and Mrs. Ella M. Thatcher, superintendent of work among sailors and soldiers, have written a letter to Secretary of War Root urging the great necessity of making the post exchange an attractive and safe center for the soldiers where everything required for their refreshment, recreation, and comfort may be found.

The letter concludes:

"Our organization through it national department of work among soldiers and sailors will continue its efforts for the physical and moral welfare of our soldiers, and will do all in its power to prove to them that the passage of the anti-canteen bill will not remove from them any true comfort or real pleasure. We believe that such a plan as that proposed by Sergeant Francis H. Buzzacott of Chicago would, if properly safeguarded, meet the necessities of the case."

LOSES AN EYE FROM A "JOKE."

H. F. Lamdon of Northwestern Dental School Is Struck with Rubber Ball While Studying.

H. F. Lamdon, a student at the Northwestern Dental School, was the victim of an accident on Monday whereby he lost an eye. Lamdon was struck in the eye with a ball thrown across the classroom by another student. It is a custom with the students when they see any one particularly attentive to his studies to throw a small hard rubber ball at him. The students of the second-year class who were in the room at the time the ball was thrown have suppressed the name of the man who threw it. They have raised $260 for the injured man. The faculty will not investigate.

CREEK INDIANS UNDER CONTROL

Chief Crazy Snake Will Be Taken to Muskogee Jail and Charged with Treason.

Henrietta, Ind. T., Jan. 29.—United States Marshal Bennett has the Indian situation in control and it has been decided practically that it will not be necessary to send the troop of cavalry under Lieutenant Dixon into the interior.

The soldiers, however, may remain here for several days, simply as a precautionary measure, then return to Fort Reno.

Chitto Harjo, or Chief Snake, will be given a preliminary hearing, be bound over to the grand jury, and then taken to Muskogee and lodged in jail. He will be charged with treason.

Finds Method to Beat Chairwarmers.

As an effective method of ridding the lobby of "chair warmers" yesterday the proprietor of the Sherman House ordered the porters to remove the chairs temporarily. This method was found successful. Opening the doors and allowing chilly air to come in had proved a failure.

Tour of Mexico
Via the Wabash road. Write for illustrated itinerary. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

HEAR FROM RODERMUND.

APPLETON PHYSICIAN WRITES LETTER TELLING OF ESCAPE.

Man Who Smeared Himself with Smallpox Virus Says He Left Home Disguised, Walking Past Police Unrecognized—Defends His Theory, but States He Fumigated Clothes and Used Disinfectants Before Breaking Quarantine.

Appleton, Wis., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Dr. M. J. Rodermund sent a statement to a local paper which is as follows:

"To the Public: Before you get this you probably will have heard that I have done what I told you I would do. I would have preferred to stay at home, and when I so intimated they doubted the force of the police on me, showing they did not believe what I said. So I took them at their own proposition. Dr. Mamell's night dogs were misled by the fox.

"I left the house on Saturday evening in disguise and passed one of the policemen, looking him square in the face. Before I left I thoroughly rubbed, scrubbed, and disinfected myself and fumigated my clothes in order not to give the public a chance to say I did not respect their opinions and superstitious beliefs for which there is not a single evidence on record to support them. But truth and facts must in a short time outweigh nonsensical, injurious, and often murderous superstitions and beliefs.

"The public is mercilessly fettered by shackles that are worse than those worn by any slave that ever picked cotton under the lash. I am fighting for the health and welfare of every human being now living, and those yet to be born, because I know positively I am right, and upon it I shall stake every drop of blood in my veins. Time will show that instead of being a knave, a fool, or an insane man, as is now claimed, the public will find I am the sanest crazy man it ever met.

M. J. RODERMUND."

Dr. Rodermund at Liberty.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Dr. M. J. Rodermund, the Appleton (Wis.) doctor who willfully exposed himself to smallpox in order to prove his theory that it is not contagious, arrived here on Sunday on the Florida special of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road. He spent the night at a hotel here, mingling with the guests. He ate several of his meals in the public restaurant and had himself shaved in one of the popular barber shops. It is reported here that he has left for Chicago. The purpose of his visit here was to consult with Secretary Blue of the anti-vaccination league.

SMALLPOX VICTIM IN STATION.

John Vine Exposes East Chicago Avenue Police to the Disease—Suspect in Salvation Army Barracks.

Inspector Max Heidelmeier of the East Chicago avenue police was vaccinated yesterday afternoon. So was Captain Rehm and Lieutenant Sullivan and all the sergeants, operators, patrolmen, and "plain clothes men" connected with the Inspector's station. The raid of the vaccinators was the result of the discovery that John Vine, who was taken to the Isolation Hospital yesterday with smallpox, had slept in the station the night before.

Conrad Siger, manager of the Volunteers' lodging-house, 515 State street, reported to the Harrison street police last night that Thomas Kelly, a lodger, was suffering from smallpox. Siger said the man was in a dormitory with sixteen other men, all of whom had been exposed to the disease. Dr. Spalding was notified and promised to give the matter immediate attention. Two policemen were sent to the place with orders to allow no one to enter or leave until the health officers arrived and took charge of the case.

Quarantine has been established at the institutions at Dunning. It is feared that the 3,000 inmates of the poorhouse and asylum have been exposed to the disease, and strenuous efforts will be made to prevent an outbreak of the disease. A week ago Superintendent Lange discovered that one of the inmates of the poorhouse, Seth Wadworth, 54 years of age, was suffering from a disease resembling smallpox. The man was immediately isolated and his case is being carefully watched to determine whether the symptoms of the disease will appear.

Managers of large establishments for the manufacture of ready made clothing have been appealed to by Commissioner Reynolds to aid in fighting the spread of smallpox. They are urged to give out no work to be done unless the employés of the "sweat-shop" can show that they have been vaccinated.

In answer to many questions, Commissioner Reynolds of the Health department has announced that employers have the positive right to discharge such of their employés who refuse to submit to proper precautions by vaccination against smallpox. Thousands of circulars have been sent out to employers, principals, and teachers of schools and others in authority over others, reminding them of their obligation toward the public in the way of inducing their charges to be vaccinated.

TOAST ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Western Society Holds Its Annual Banquet at the Sherman House.

The Western Society of the Army of the Potomac held its twelfth annual banquet in the Sherman House last evening. Nearly 150 members were present. Captain Bradley Dean, President of the society, presided.

Major General Elwell S. Otis toasted "The Army and Navy." As to the army, he pointed out that American methods were coming to be appreciated by European nations. In the time of the civil war the American mounted infantry was an object of scorn to European military critics. Now, however, the English had introduced it into their military system in their struggle with the Boers. As to the navy, General Otis said:

"What can I say of the navy? Nothing but good. It has always worked in harmony and concord with the army. Each has always assisted the other."

When the naval history of nations was written in the future, he believed, that the American navy would rank with any that had preceded it for what it had done in the late war.

Judge Charles G. Neely spoke on "The Obligation This Generation Owes to the Union Soldiers of the Civil War." He declared that there are three great obligations which each generation is charged with: First, to maintain all the rights transmitted by former generations; second, to advance mankind along the highest lines of development; and, third, to transmit to succeeding generations what it has preserved and won.

General Orland Smith responded to the toast on "The Army of the Potomac." Tributes were paid to the Generals who had commanded the army, especially to General McClellan. Captain Roswell H. Mason spoke on "Our Brothers of the Western Armies," and Captain E. A. Blodgett of the services rendered the country by the entire army during the war under the topic "The Loyal Legion."

Other toasts were "The Grand Army of the Republic," by Lieutenant Francis A. Riddle; "The Volunteer Soldier in Civil Life," by Jacob W. Wilkin.

Letters of regret were read from General John C. Black and others.

FOR FORGERY OF JUSTICE'S NAME

Harry McCormick Accused of Writing Police Magistrate Martin's Name on Warrants.

Harry McCormick, 407 Clark street, is locked up at the Harrison Street Police Station charged with forging the name of Justice James C. Martin to two warrants. McCormick obtained two warrants against Pearl Weston and John Gilbert, charging them with the theft of a registered letter containing $60. He is said to have signed the name of "E. W. Martin" to the warrants, and when he asked to have them served the police recognized the discrepancy in the name and held him.

McCormick claims he paid 50 cents to some person in the station to sign the warrants, but Sergeant Mooney declares the writing is identical with McCormick's.

WILL ENFORCE MIDNIGHT LAW.

Mayor Says He Is Done with Attempts to Change the Saloon Ordinance.

HIS ORDERS ARE OBEYED.

Declares He Is Convinced That the Aldermen, if Not the People, Oppose Repeal.

FEARS EFFECT ON POLICE.

Mayor Harrison has given up his championship of the repeal of the midnight closing ordinance and he declared yesterday that he was "done with" the attempts to secure more "liberal" policy for the regulation of saloons. He will enforce the ordinance, he says.

There was no change of conviction with the abandonment of the project, but the Mayor came to the conclusion that a majority of the Aldermen, if not of the people, did not want the repeal.

In accordance with the Mayor's orders the saloons in the down-town district all closed promptly at 12 o'clock last night. The order was obeyed more rigidly than usual.

The Mayor said he would insist upon the enforcement of the law now that the Council had failed to repeal or amend it, and affirmed that there would be no lapse into non-compliance. One objection which he held against the law yesterday was that it added to the temptations which surround the police force.

"There are no men perfect, not even on the police force," he said, "and here is a trap for the weak. A little connivance on the part of the policeman and a saloon might be able to violate the law for some time.

"If my ordinance had been passed it would have closed every dive in Chicago. It would have been impossible for them to exist under the new regulations. The divekeepers aided in defeating the repeal. They would rather have things as they are now than to have the repeal passed with the regulations, which would put them out of business."

Saloonkeepers called upon The Mayor yesterday to learn if there were any probability of more favorable action or for less stringent enforcement. The Mayor said he was "out of the fight," and that so long as the ordinance stood it would have to be enforced.

ROBBED TWICE IN ONE NIGHT.

Joseph Cusick Loses Horses and Wagon While Reporting Theft of Coal Fork.

Joseph Cusick was robbed twice last night. Two men jumped on the rear end of his wagon as he was driving in West Chicago avenue, near Halsted street, at 6:30, and while one held a revolver to his head and commanded him to keep quiet the other robber searched him. Not finding any money Cusick was knocked from his seat to the bottom of the wagon and the thieves escaped with a coal fork.

Cusick drove to the West Chicago Avenue Police Station, left his team standing in front of the station, and went in to report his loss. When he emerged he found that his horses and wagon had been stolen. He reported his second loss and then hurried home.

Cusick is a driver for William Cuesackin, a coal dealer.

Thieves are making trouble for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad company. One of the most common offenses is the stealing of freight car doors. It is reported that a string of freight cars is often left entirely without doors. The timber is oak and the doors are used for firewood. Yesterday afternoon special policemen arrested Henry Frederick and William Killy, charged with filling grain sacks from a car of corn.

While Charles Eitel of Eitel Bros., part owners of the Bismarck Hotel, was testifying as a witness in Judge Waterman's court his overcoat, valued at $50, was taken from the chair he had just vacated.

Policeman King of the Harrison Street Station at 9 o'clock last night captured a burglar at Clark and Harrison streets after he had emptied his revolver at the fugitive. The shots created considerable excitement in the vicinity. The prisoner said his name was Edward Frey. He was trying to break into the store of the California Wine company, 116 Custom-House place.

SMOKE WAR IN DIVINITY HALL.

Majority of Residents Object to Use of Tobacco by Minority—Latter Refuse to Yield.

To smoke or not to smoke is the question of the hour among the divinity students at the University of Chicago. South Divinity Hall is in an uproar over a resolution adopted at a meeting of the residents yesterday, requesting all students living in the dormitory to refrain from the use of tobacco. The anti-smoke faction, led by Fred Merrifield and T. A. Hoben, contended that they were annoyed by the fumes of tobacco which came through the transoms and ventilating registers.

The tobacco users and their friends protested that the resolution was a violation of their rights. One of the offenders said that he smoked to relieve dyspepsia, on the advice of a physician, and he could not give up the practice. Another pointed out that Phillips Brooks, Mr. Spurgeon, and other clergymen had used tobacco.

If the smokers refuse to yield to the request of the majority it may be referred to the faculty for arbitration.

The Rev. Charles G. Flanagan, who was a candidate for the part of Orlando in "As You Like It," has withdrawn from the contest at the request of members of the divinity faculty, who thought it unbecoming for a minister of the gospel to appear in green tights and a red shirt waist.

TO BE INDEPENDENT IN BELIEF.

M. M. Mangasarian's Congregation Forms a Permanent Organization Without Creed.

The Independent Religious society was organized last night at a banquet given by members of M. M. Mangasarian's congregation, who have been meeting for several months in the Grand Opera-House. The society will number in the beginning about 500 members. The average attendance at the meetings is 1,700. The society is to be entirely independent of creed or doctrine. Each member subscribes only to an expression of loyalty to his own convictions.

The following expression of purpose was adopted:

Recognizing the right of private judgment, the sacredness of the individual conviction and the moral obligation to be faithful to one's best thought, we require no assent to any theological or philosophical doctrine as a condition for fellowship, but cordially welcome all who desire to promote the religion of truth, righteousness, joy, and freedom.

Mr. Mangasarian will begin a course of four lectures on "Four Great Americans" at the first meeting of the organized society next Sunday morning. These lectures are on Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson.

RICH FIND IN THE KLONDIKE.

Steamer Amur Brings News of Discovery of Quartz Running $400 to the Ton.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 29.—The steamer Amur brings news that on Jan. 22 quartz running as high as $400 to the ton was found in the Klondike. The Rev. J. B. Walther reports that from a space four feet square on Porcupine Creek dust worth $3,000 was taken.

UNITE TO GET ON FORCE.

POLICE CIVIL SERVICE ELIGIBLES ORGANIZE.

Men on the "Waiting List" Propose to Start an Active Campaign for More Patrolmen by Urging Aldermen to Fight Appropriation Bill—Fifty-four Meet at Jung's Hall and Elect Officers—Tired of "No Money" Explanation.

Fifty-four men who have passed the civil service examinations for policemen but never have been appointed to the force met at Jung's Hall, in Randolph street, last night, and formed an organization to secure a larger police force, thus giving them an opportunity to secure positions. There were all manner of men among the fifty-four. Many were young and some almost too old for service. Every nationality in the city was represented.

It was decided to start an organized campaign for an increase in the police force and to begin by appealing to the Aldermen. Every man present agreed to call on the Aldermen of his ward today and urge him to vote against the appropriation bill. In case of refusal the men pledged themselves to work for the Alderman's defeat. It was decided also to attend the Council meeting in a body when the appropriation bill comes up to show the Aldermen the sentiment against it. The purpose of the organization, called the Police Eligibles' association, is to keep fighting until the members receive their appointments.

The charge was made that the selection of policemen in the recent increase in the force had been unfair. The grievance seemed to lie mainly in the fact that the men had kept from their work four days to take the examinations, but had not received the expected places. Some of them had waited two years, yet the longed-for summons from the City Hall never came. It was claimed there were over 400 men whose names were on the eligible lists who had waited many months. When they asked why they had not been appointed they had been told there was no money to pay for more policemen.

In the resolutions adopted the city was called on to exact pay from the railroad companies, amusement managers, and others who had city policemen detailed on special duty. In this way, it was claimed, there would be money to pay 100 additional patrolmen.

Officers and a Board of Directors were elected as follows:

President—Joseph A. Kean.
Vice President—T. F. Joyce.
Secretary—Robert Denver.
Treasurer—John Connors.
Directors—South Side: H. J. Link, S. S. Levi, Anton Keweck. West Side: A. B. Huff, W. S. Burch, Thomas Flattery. North Side: William Hogan, Edward Kerr, J. J. Sammon.

Another meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon at the same place, when it is expected most of the 400 men on the eligible lists of patrolmen will be present.

UNKNOWN THUG BEATS A GIRL TO INSENSIBILITY.

Miss Laura Pochmann Is Assaulted as She Is About to Enter Her Mother's House in Blue Island—Nose Broken.

Laura Pochmann, the 17-year-old daughter of Mrs. Anna Pochmann, Olive street and Vincennes avenue, Blue Island, was knocked down by an unknown man on the front doorstep of her mother's house and beaten to insensibility on Monday night. Her watch was taken.

The young woman was returning from a visit and was followed by the man, who just as she was about to enter the house struck her on the head. After she fell he struck her repeatedly in the face, breaking her nose and bruising her shoulders and chest. It is feared she may be disfigured for life.

Mrs. Mary Falkenstein, who keeps a bakery at 1115 Fifty-first street, was aroused from sleep on Monday night by the sound of breaking glass. Looking from the window she saw a man hurling bricks through the panes of glass. She screamed for help and the man threatened her. He continued throwing bricks and stones at the windows until nine panes, composing the front of the store, were shattered. The man then walked away. He was arrested later and locked up in the Englewood Police Station. The prisoner was booked under the name of M. J. Garvey and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 by Justice Duggan. He said a lithograph in the bakery window incensed him.

ANSWER IN THE PACKING SUIT.

Preferred Stockholders in Chicago Company Deny Charges—Light on Concern's Finances.

The answer of the preferred stockholders of the Chicago Packing and Provision company to the suit of the common shareholders to prevent liquidation was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. It denies all the charges of stock jobbing. The common stockholders explain that the proceeds of the liquidation will go to the preferred shareholders, and they want the original sale of the plants to the English company set aside.

Moran, Mayer & Moran filed the answer, which gives the first information for years on the company's financial affairs. After paying all liabilities it is estimated that the company will have from $800,000 to $850,000. The total par value, on a basis of $48.70 a share of the 20,000 preferred shares, is $974,000. There is an arrearage of unpaid cumulative dividends on preferred stock amounting to $175,320. The payment on the preferred stock will leave nothing, therefore, for the holders of common.

The profits of the company from Oct. 1, 1886, to July 16, 1890, when it was turned over to the English company, was $898,116 net, on a capital of $500,000. In this country 17,506 shares of preferred and 17,173 shares of common are owned, and 2,494 preferred and 2,827 common in England.

The answer denies that the English company was formed for the purpose of issuing stock in excess of the value of the properties or that there was any attempt or intention to defraud and deceive the American public into buying the stock. The allegation that the $803,000 of bonds represented the full value of the property and that the stock had no real value is denied also.

TRUE BILL AGAINST CORSON.

Accused of Complicity in the Robbery of the Citizens' Bank of Evanston in September.

The grand jury yesterday voted a true bill against George Corson, alias Little, who was accused of driving to the front of the Citizens' Bank of Evanston and engaging John C. Terhune, the President, in conversation while a confederate was robbing the bank of $3,500. Corson was arrested in Louisville.

R. J. Hayes, accused of obtaining $4,500, the savings of a lifetime, from Michael Delaney during a trip from Montana to Chicago, was also the subject of a true bill. Delaney said he gave Hayes a draft for $4,500 to be cashed for him after they reached Chicago, that Hayes gave him what he called a receipt, which really consisted of a bunch of worthless mining stocks, and that after arrival here Hayes insisted that he, Delaney, had bought the stock.

Frank Hall wrote a note to the grand jury in the afternoon asking for the privilege of appearing before the body to give evidence that he said would show that Mayor Harrison is guilty of malfeasance in office. The jury adjourned for the day before the vote was read.

Steals for His Dying Wife.

When a deputy went to arrest Frank Stepinsky, 885 West Thirty-fourth street, several days ago on an indictment charging him with burglary, they found him weeping over the body of his wife, who had died an hour before. Chief Deputy John Kunz gave instructions to leave the man alone. Yesterday morning Stepinski appeared before Judge Dunne and pleaded guilty to petty larceny. He was sent to jail for one day. Stepinski stole two chickens from the coop of John Bridges, 1390 West Thirty-fifth street. He wanted the birds for his sick wife, he told the court.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have dyspepsia, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 15, for 6 bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Express paid. Send no money. Pay $3.50 if cured.

CITY CONVENTION SET FOR FEB. 26.

Republicans Practically Decide on That Date for Nomination of Their Ticket.

WILL ISSUE CALL SOON.

Congressman Lorimer Says Harrison's Defeat Will Be Easy with a Good Candidate.

THOMPSON MEN ARE ACTIVE.

It was practically decided yesterday that the Republican city convention, which is to nominate a candidate for Mayor and other city officers, will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 26. The primaries, of course, will be the day before. This will give five full weeks between the convention and election day.

The meeting of the Republican County Central committee to call the convention and fix the date for the primaries and convention will not be had until after Congressman Lorimer returns from Washington, where he went last evening. He expects to be back on Saturday, however, and the committee will probably meet early the next week. The members of the Executive committee were, however, informed yesterday by the Election Commissioners' office that it would be possible to get the precincts under the new ward arrangement marked out by Feb. 20, which would allow the convention to be held on Feb. 22, but it would be more convenient for the office to finish the work on Feb. 23, which would permit a convention on Feb. 25.

Congressman Lorimer in answer said that the convention could not be held Feb. 22, as that was Washington's birthday, and Feb. 25 would not do, as it was a Monday, which would necessitate the holding of the primaries on Saturday. This would allow a day to intervene between the primaries and the convention, consequently Tuesday, Feb. 26, was the earliest date at which the convention could be held. As the desire is to have the convention at as early a date as possible the sentiment of the committee is all in favor of Feb. 26.

Urge Thompson for Mayoralty.

The name of Alderman William Hale Thompson of the Second Ward as a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination was given another boost by his friends yesterday. The suggestion started in the County Building, and received considerable backing in certain circles, which in the South Town are in the habit of being represented by delegates in convention. It was said for him that he could have the votes of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, new numbering, but there is trouble about the Second, his own ward, as the delegates from it may be in favor of Judge Haney, should he determine to become a candidate. It is possible Haney may give Thompson the delegates, not caring to enter the race himself.

Lorimer Thinks Chances Good.

Congressman Lorimer, in speaking of the Mayoralty situation yesterday, said: "If we can get the right candidate we can win. It would be an easy thing to defeat Harrison, but it will take the right kind of a man to do it. The first requisite of a candidate is one over whose nomination or election there will be no friction among Republicans, and it is on account of this that I have so scrupulously refrained from seeming even indirectly to be in favor of any candidate."

John M. Harlan, in speaking of the petitions which were being circulated in his interest as a candidate for the Mayoralty, said he did not understand that they asked him to become an independent candidate for the office. As far as obtaining the nomination is concerned, Mr. Harlan insists that he is taking no part in the movement himself, and whatever is being done by his friends is entirely outside of his cooperation or even knowledge.

F. E. Coyne was indorsed for Mayor at a meeting of Republicans of the Twenty-first Precinct of the Thirtieth Ward at 701 Flournoy street.

Loeffler a Candidate.

City Clerk Loeffler announced himself as a candidate for reelection on the Democratic ticket yesterday. The announcement caused great rejoicing in the City Hall, as his determination was taken to mean that he considered Mayor Harrison's chances for reelection good, and Loeffler is generally credited by the Democrats with more political acumen than the average leader of his party.

Alderman Eugene Pike of the Second Ward intends to move across Twenty-second street shortly to get into the new First Ward. He will receive the Republican nomination for Alderman and then proce

WAR SECRETARY AVERTS UGLY ROW

Dispute Over Awarding Transport Business Almost Causes Scandal.

ROOT YIELDS HIS POINT.

Contracts Formerly Given to Pacific Roads Now Go at Public Letting.

NEWS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL

(Continued from first page.)

of War. Thereupon the fight became one by correspondence entirely, but it was exceedingly spirited. Charges of all kinds were bandied back and forward, but meanwhile the Huntington roads continued to do the business at rates which are admitted to be exorbitant.

Finally the Atchison has won and Secretary Root has permitted the Quartermaster General to advertise for bids hereafter, and from now on the government business across the continent will go to the road which offers to do it for the least money, but as a matter of course when the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific secure a contract no money will be paid, but credits will be made on their indebtedness. Secretary Root, after all this stormy warfare, again referred the matter to Secretary Gage and received a letter which was not essentially different from the original opinion of the Treasury department.

The Secretary showed that the Central Pacific debt, which was compromised at $58,820,000, had been reduced to about $44,000,000. The Secretary stated positively that the government was amply secured, saying: "Under these circumstances the government having its claims secured by these notes, and the notes secured by collateral deposits of bonds, it does not seem that the government has need for any other security."

Result Expected from Modified Arrangements.

Secretary Root had held as head of the War department and as a lawyer that it was wise to continue this extravagant patronage of the Huntington roads on the ground that it was an advantage to the government to keep so large a creditor as the Southern Pacific in a solvent condition and helping it pay its debt to the government. Secretary Gage, in his letter in response to the recent request for his opinion, has given it in such a decisive way as to render it difficult for Secretary Root to justify his action in overruling the Quartermaster General in taking away this enormous amount of business from the lowest bidder for the purpose of giving it to the Southern Pacific.

On that subject Secretary Gage said in his official reply: "That it would be to the advantage of the government to pay higher rates to the Central Pacific than competing lines will perform the service for it would be difficult to show." Taking this final opinion as his guide Secretary Root has now abandoned his previous position entirely and in an order to the Quartermaster General has directed him to "follow the course indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury in making all future contracts for transportation."

As a result of this bids will again be called for as originally intended by the Quartermaster General. Paul Morton and the Atchison have won their fight, but after having enjoyed its monopoly for so long the Central Pacific is still able to bid on the business as well as anybody else, and the result will almost inevitably be a general division of the business on some agreed basis among the transcontinental lines amounting to a pool, but keeping outside of the anti-trust law.

The government will, however, be largely the gainer, and the sums paid for transportation in the future will be much less than in the past unless the railroads combine to raise rates as well as to divide the business.

Secretary and Mrs. Gage entertained at dinner this evening Secretary Long, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Director and Mrs. Merriam, Representative and Mrs. Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. Ffoulke, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mr. and Miss Loring, Miss Edyth Patten, and Mr. Vanderlip.

Three Judicial Districts Asked for Illinois.

Representative Rodenberg today introduced a bill providing for three judicial districts in Illinois, to be known as the Southern, Central, and Northern Districts. The measure provided that the Southern District should consist of the Counties of Madison, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford, and all the counties in a straight line southward.

The Central District is to consist of the counties lying north of the Southern District and south of the Counties of Cook, Dupage, Kane, De Kalb, Lee, and Whiteside. The Northern District would consist of the Counties of Cook, Dupage, De Kalb, Lee, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle, Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, and Jo Daviess. It also provides that the Central District be divided into two divisions, to be known as the Northern and Southern Divisions.

The Counties of Will, Kendall, Grundy, La Salle, Bureau, Henry, Mercer, Ford, McDonough, Fulton, Tazewell, Peoria, Stark, McLean, Henderson, Warren, Rock Island, Knox, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Livingston, Iroquois, and Kankakee are to be in the Northern Division, while the Counties of Hancock, Mason, Logan, Champaign, Vermilion, De Witt, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Adams, Brown, Pike, Scott, Morgan, Sangamon, Piatt, Douglas, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Coles, Moultrie, Macoupin, Shelby, Christian, Montgomery, Green, Calhoun, and Jersey constitute the Southern Division.

Senator and Mrs. Hanna were to have given a dinner this evening, but so many of their guests declined on account of illness that the invitations were withdrawn.

Senator Mason and His Wife Entertain Friends.

Senator and Mrs. Mason entertained the Illinois Republican association and their friends at their home on Columbia road this evening. Over 500 guests enjoyed the hospitalities of the hosts. A feature of the evening was the delightful music by Senator Mason's family. His daughters and his young son play charmingly. Miss Ethel, who prefers the piano, played with great expression, while her sisters, the Misses Ruth and Winnifred, seconded her on the violin. Ernest Mason made the combination of instruments more complete by adding the soft tones of his mandolin. Nearly all the Illinois people in town joined in the sociabilities of this occasion.

Mrs. Mason is enjoying a visit from her uncle, J. H. White, and his daughter, Miss White, of Chicago.

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were Representative and Mrs. Lindsey; Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Curtis, Representative and Mrs. William Alden Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing, Representative and Mrs. Overstreet, Representative and Mrs. Landis, Representative and Mrs. Cromer, Representative and Mrs. Crumpacker, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Shunk, Senator Dillingham, and Representative Gardner.

Naval Officers Look for a War with Germany.

Naval officers are curious regarding the sentiment which prevails in Congress and in the service toward Germany. The impression exists that the next war in which this country will be engaged will be with Germany, and the belief is so strongly implanted that something like preliminary preparations have been made by the Navy department against such an event.

These preparations do not, of course, go so far as to include the purchase of ordnance supplies and other munitions of war, but there have been some significant incidents which have engaged the attention of the naval officials.

The permanent Board of Strategy, of which Admiral Dewey is the head, has been considering the likelihood of a war with Germany. All sorts of conditions likely to be presented in such an event have been discussed by the board. All the possibilities of German action have been anticipated in various schemes for defeating the foreigners should they assume the position of a foe.

The experts at the Naval War College at Newport also have been engaged in much the same occupation. The knowledge of this has gradually reached other officers of the navy and has created much curiosity regarding the reason for this interest in the Germans. There has been an industrious search of the records abroad which indicate the naval and military plans of the Germans, and the Washington authorities are keeping posted on the improvement of these people in their army and navy equipment.

Admiral Dewey Said to Have Predicted Conflict.

Admiral Dewey is quoted as having made a sensation before the Naval committee of the House recently when he stated that within two years this government would have a war with Germany. He was pressed to give his reason for the statement, but he refrained from imparting any information beyond relating some experiences of his own while in Manila.

The troubles there and at other places where the Americans and the Germans have come in conflict of authority have been the subject of diplomatic correspondence, much of it having been kept in absolute confidence. None of the State department officials will commit himself on the subject. Those who consent to be led into conversation say that there is nothing to warrant sensational suspicions.

The naval officers, however, take a livelier interest in the possibilities. They know that something has been going on.

Those who are in a position to be familiar with the situation and its developments refuse to talk. They explain that the discussions of the board, of which Dewey is the head, are merely such as would naturally be considered even without the remotest chance of any trouble with any nation. The same subject relating to England, France, and Russia and all other countries has been before the board. The experts at the Newport College, they say, are supposed to devise plans of offense and defense in anticipation of everything likely to occur, and much probably that will never take place. A bureau chief said today:

"So far as the bureaus know there is nothing unusual on foot. I imagine the discussions which have been going on at Newport and before the Dewey board are those which would naturally be taken up by those strategists. I have noticed the tendency to mention Germany whenever a party of naval officers fell to talking of war in any of its aspects. It used to be England which always was brought into the discussions. Now it always is Germany. I don't know that this is significant."

When questioned today Senator Cullom said that Judge Vail of Decatur is a candidate for the position made vacant by the death of Judge William J. Allen, the District Judge of the Southern District of the Seventh Circuit, at Springfield. He also said that there were a large number of candidates and that he had not had time to go over the situation and determine whom he would indorse.

Mercer Hopes to Be Senator from Nebraska.

"At present the Senatorial fight in my State," said Representative Mercer of Nebraska, "is the toughest kind of a deadlock, with no prospects of breaking up. As long as the deadlock continues it is nobody's fight. When it breaks, however, it is anybody's fight, and my chances are as good as any one else's. I expect to remain here during the rest of the session, and have called a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for Friday. We will try to get action on a number of public buildings bills at that time."

WANT VOTE ON SUBSIDY BILL.

Senate Leaders Will Force the Question to an Issue with the Least Possible Delay.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Senator Frye gave notice in the Senate today that he intended to keep the shipping bill to the front, even as against appropriation bills, not yielding to them without a vote of the Senate. It indicated a disposition on the part of Senate leaders to force to an early issue the question of whether the shipping bill is going to pass at this session. Senator Turner of Washington spoke today in severe arraignment of the bill, declaring it to be a "lawless, piratical raid upon the public Treasury," in the interest of a few private beneficiaries, and committing the government to expenditures aggregating $270,000,000.

Mr. Turner said it was one of the most extraordinary measures ever brought before Congress. It was vicious in principle and absurd in the extravagance to which it proceeded. It had been devised by a select committee of private parties, aided by distinguished counsel, with less consideration of the public welfare than of the private interests concerned.

Mr. Turner said all the world outside of the United States pays less than $20,000,000 annually in the way of ship subsidies. This country was preparing to pay almost half as much, when it is admitted that our tonnage is not one-hundredth part of the tonnage of the world. He argued that outside of the vicious principle of the bill the greatest objection is found in the fact that it will retard, instead of advancing, American shipbuilding. The result of such legislation would be that ship-owners would build ships for foreigners far more cheaply than they would build American vessels.

Before the session closed the committee amendments were informally agreed to.

The Indian appropriation bill was passed early in the day.

The credentials of Senator-elect J. B. Burton of Kansas and of Senator-elect R. J. Gamble of South Dakota were presented, Mr. Burton's by his predecessor, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Gamble's by Mr. Kyle.

DEFENDS THE NEGRO IN HOUSE.

Congressman White During Debate on Agricultural Bill Delivers His Valedictory Oration.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The House spent the day upon the agricultural appropriation bill. It was used as a vehicle for the introduction of several general speeches. Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts discussed the ship subsidy bill. Mr. White of North Carolina, the colored member who goes out of Congress on March 4, delivered his valedictory upon the general subject of the aspirations of his race. Mr. White said some members of the Republican party, after receiving the support of the negroes for years, now appeared to believe they had grown too good for association with them. He declared that the negro on the threshold of the twentieth century was to be reckoned with. He was no longer the negro of forty years ago. Since that time illiteracy among the members of his race had decreased 45 per cent. His race now included 2,000 lawyers and as many physicians; the negroes had $12,000,000 of school property and $40,000,000 of church property; they owned 140,000 homes and farms of the value of $750,000,000, and personal property to the amount of $170,000,000.

Want Aid for Porto Rican Coffee.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 29.—A joint resolution was introduced in the House today and adopted praying the United States Congress to pass legislation levying a tariff on coffee entering the United States from all countries except Porto Rico, thus protecting the produce of the island. It is understood that Governor Allen is in sympathy with the resolution.

NEW CHURCH FOR NATIVES

MANY FILIPINOS THREATEN TO DESERT CATHOLICISM.

Buencamino and Several Leaders Say Any Attempt to Restore the Friars Will Mean Wholesale Changes to Protestant Religions—Presbyterian Missionary in Manila Advises Islanders to Establish an Evangelical Organization of Their Own.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

MANILA, Jan. 29.—Señor Buencamino, a reform leader and a member of the directory of the Federal party, in an interview today in regard to the religious question in the Philippines, said the movement toward Protestantism was growing with astonishing rapidity. The plan is to establish an evangelical church. Buencamino said:

"I believe that before two months the majority of Tondo citizens will leave the Pope, Archbishop Chapelle, and the friars. This movement is not unpremeditated, but it is the evolution naturally resulting from the new liberties of thought and action under the Americans. Even if the Filipinos received definite assurances that the friars would not return to their parishes the remedy would come too late, as thousands of them have decided to try a new faith."

Señor Buencamino represents the Extremists, who declare themselves in favor of "advancing with the new period of national formation, issuing from darkness and disorder, and leaving Aguinaldo and the church and state mixture."

Consult Presbyterian Missionary.

No public meeting has been held, but the leaders of the movement met privately tonight to discuss the question with the Rev. James Rodgers, a missionary of the Presbyterian board, who advises the establishment of an evangelical church.

The principals in the project are Buencamino, Dr. Rosario, Tavara, and Flores. All of these men are members of the Executive committee of the Federal party. But Chief Justice Arellano and Attorney General Torres, the remaining members of that committee, adhere strictly to the Catholic Church and, have distinctly declared the movement towards Protestantism does not emanate from the party organization nor is it connected with the organization.

Says Friars Will Not Return.

Archbishop Chapelle declined to grant an interview, but his legal adviser reiterated the statement often made that the friars would not be sent into districts where the people objected to them. He remarked, however, that the Archbishop had received a great number of requests from Filipinos for the return of the friars.

The Rev. Mr. Rodgers was interviewed in regard to the matter. He said there had been no Protestant proselyting, but that many persons in outlying districts were turning to Protestantism and that many residents of Manila would doubtless do likewise.

Germans Favor the Spooner Bill.

Mr. Krueger, the German Consul, visited the Philippine commission today. He said he represented two German companies that are waiting to invest $10,000,000 in gold in the mines, but are unable to do anything because of the non-existence of mining laws. Mr. Krueger says he has cabled the Foreign office at Berlin, asking that instructions be sent to the German Ambassador at Washington to use his diplomatic influence for the advancement of the Spooner bill by the American Congress.

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN CONSULS

Secretary Hay in Submitting Report on Commercial Relations Makes Glowing Promise of Prosperity.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—A summary of what has been achieved by the United States in the direction of opening up and extending our markets abroad is presented in a letter from Secretary Hay, laid before Congress today, accompanying the report on "Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries."

Secretary Hay, after calling attention to the promptness with which the reports have been filed, which "indicates continued improvement in the activity and zeal of our consular officers, as well as in the system of publishing and distributing their reports," adds:

"The practical character of the commercial information obtained by our Consuls and the celerity with which it is given to the public continue to excite the emulation of foreign governments, and during the last year steps have been taken by both Great Britain and Germany to ingraft these features of our consular work upon their consular systems.

"The general conclusion to be drawn from a survey of the conditions in foreign countries, as described in the reports herewith presented, is that the United States is approaching, even more swiftly than was expected, a position of eminence in the world's markets, due to superior quality and greater cheapness of many lines of its manufactures, which must work great economic changes, and may result in shifting the center, not only of industrial, but of commercial, activity and the money power of the world to our marts.

"The trade indications of American supremacy during the last year have been so marked that many foreign industries, according to the reports of our Consuls in Europe, are introducing American machinery and labor-saving appliances, and remodeling their factory methods, and we may expect in the near future a more strenuous competition, for which it is important we should prepare ourselves."

FIXES GOLD AS THE STANDARD.

Congressman Overstreet Reports a Bill Making All Silver Money Exchangeable for Yellow Coin.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The report of Representative Overstreet of Indiana upon the bill which he was authorized by the Banking committee to report to the House, "to maintain the parity of the money of the United States," was presented to the House today. The report declares that the bill "reaffirms the declaration of the United States government to maintain the parity of all forms of money with the gold standard of value and makes provision whereby the parity of the silver dollars may be maintained by exchange for gold at the Treasury upon the demand of the holder." Mr. Overstreet then continues:

"The first section of the bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury at the demand of the holder to exchange gold coin for standard silver dollars when presented to the Treasury of the United States in sums not less than fifty dollars."

It is declared that making silver dollars exchangeable for gold coin at the Treasury would not change existing conditions in any material respect except in the increased degree of confidence inspired among the public in the character of silver money.

The report refers to the present strong position of the United States by reason of the balance of trade, and maintains that in case of monetary pressure and demand for gold in other countries the gold stock of the United States would be amply protected by the ability of American financiers to raise the interest rate and bid against other countries for the yellow metal.

The report says in conclusion:

"What is proposed by the pending bill is to give such a homogenous character to all the money of the United States that all of it will be regarded as good as gold and that none of it will be discriminated against from distrust of its permanent parity with gold."

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SEES DANGER IN FRIARS' RETURN.

Taft Commission Advises the Government on Problem in Philippines.

NO ISSUE SO SERIOUS.

Natives Cannot Understand New Status of Curates, Whom They Consider Oppressors.

MANY SUGGESTIONS MADE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Whether or not the friars shall return to the Philippine Islands is perhaps the most serious problem before the United States government, according to the report of the Taft commission which was laid before Congress last week.

That the question is one which must be decided with the least possible delay is insisted. It is a new issue for Americans, who cannot appreciate the relations between church and state which formerly existed in the islands.

In the opinion of the commissioners the friars must not be permitted to take up their work again, as the natives of all classes look upon the members of the religious orders as oppressors and could not be made to understand that under the United States government the curates would be deprived of most of their old powers.

Views of the Taft Commission.

Judge Taft himself is author of the lengthy chapter in the report which treats of the friars, and his views are indorsed by all his colleagues. Extracts from this part of the report follow:

"Ordinarily, the government of the United States and its servants have little or no concern with religious societies or corporations and their members. With us the church is so completely separated from the state that it is difficult to imagine cases in which the policy of a church in the selection of its ministers and the assignment of them to duty can be regarded as of political moment, or as a proper subject of comment in the report of a public officer. In the pacification of the Philippines by our government, however, it is impossible to ignore the great part which such a question plays.

"Excepting the Moros, who are Moslems, and the wild tribes, who are pagans, the Philippine people belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The total number of Catholic souls shown by the church registry in 1898 was 6,559,998. To care for these in that year there were in the archipelago 746 regular parishes, 105 mission parishes, and 116 missions, or 967 in all. Of the regular parishes all save 150 were administered by Spanish monks of the Dominican, Augustinian, or Franciscan orders. Natives were not admitted to these orders. There were two kinds of Augustinians in these islands, the shod and the unshod. The latter are called Recoletos, and are merely an offshoot from the original order of St. Augustine.

"By the revolutions of 1896 and 1898 against Spain all the Dominicans, Augustinians, Recolletos, and Franciscans acting as parish priests were driven from their parishes to take refuge in Manila. Forty were killed and 403 were imprisoned, and were not all released until by the advance of the American troops it became impossible for the insurgents to retain them. Of the 1,124 who were in the islands in 1896 only 472 remain. The remainder were either killed or died, returned to Spain, or went to China or South America. There were also in the islands engaged in missions and missionary parishes forty-two Jesuits, sixteen Capuchins, and six Benedictines, and while many of these left their missions because of disturbed conditions they do not seem to have been assaulted or imprisoned for any length of time.

Native Priests Not Disturbed.

"In addition to the members of the monastic orders there were 150 native secular clergymen in charge of small parishes, who were not disturbed. There were also many native priests in the larger parishes, who assisted the friar curates, and they have remained, and they have been and are acting as parish priests.

"The burning political question, discussion of which strongly agitates the people of the Philippines, is whether the members of the four great orders of St. Dominic, St. Augustine, St. Francis, and the Recolletos shall return to the parishes from which they were driven by the revolution. Colloquially the term 'friars' includes the members of these four orders. The Jesuits, Capuchins, Benedictines, and the Paulists, of whom there are a few teachers here, have done only mission work or teaching, and have not aroused the hostility existing against the four large orders to which we are now about to refer.

"The truth is, that the whole government of Spain in these islands rested on the friars. To use the expression of the Provincial of the Augustinians, the friars were 'the pedestal, or foundation, of the sovereignty of Spain in these islands,' which, being removed, 'the whole structure would topple over.' The number of Spanish troops in these islands did not exceed 5,000 until the revolution. The tenure of office of the friar curate was permanent. There was but little rotation of priests among the parishes.

Friars as Political Factors.

"Once settled in a parish, a priest usually continued there until superannuation. He was, therefore, a constant political factor for a generation. The same was true of the Archbishop and the Bishops. The civil and military officers of Spain in the island were here for not longer than four years, and more often for a less period. The friars, priests, and Bishops, therefore, constituted a solid, powerful, permanent, well organized political force in the islands which dominated politics. The stay of those officers who attempted to pursue a course at variance with that deemed wise by the orders was invariably shortened by monastic influence.

"Of the four great orders, one, the Franciscans, is not permitted to own property, except convents and schools. This is not true of the other three. They own some valuable business property in Manila, and have large amounts of money to lend. But the chief property of these orders is in agricultural land. The total amount owned by the three orders in the Philippines is approximately 403,000 acres. Of this 121,000 acres is in the Province of Cavite alone. The whole is distributed as follows: Cavite, Province of Luzon, 121,747 acres; Laguna, Province of Luzon, 62,172 acres; Manila, Province of Luzon, 50,145; Bulacan, Province of Luzon, 39,341; Morong, Province of Luzon, 4,940; Bataan, Province of Luzon, 1,000; Cagayan, Province of Luzon, 49,400; Island of Cebu, 16,413; Island of Mindoro, 58,455. Total, 403,713.

Autocratic Power of Curates.

"It cannot admit of contradiction that the autocratic power which each friar curate exercised over the people and civil officials of his parish gave them a most plausible ground for belief that nothing of injustice, of cruelty, of oppression, of narrowing restraint of liberty, was imposed on them for which the friar was not entirely responsible. His sacerdotal functions were not in their eyes the important ones, except as they enabled him to clinch and make more complete his civil and political control. The revolutions against Spain's sovereignty began as movements against the friars. Such was the case of Rizzi's chief work, 'Noli Me Tangere.' The treaty of Biacnabato, which ended the first revolution, is said to have contained the condition that the friars should be expelled.

"In the second revolution, as already said, at least forty friars were killed and over 400 were imprisoned. Having in view these circumstances, the statement of the bishops and friars that the mass of the people in these islands, except only a few of the leading men of each town and the native clergy, are friendly to them cannot be accepted as accurate. All the evidence derived from every source but the friars themselves shows clearly that the feeling of hatred for the friars is well nigh universal and permeates all classes.

Lords of Immense Manors.

"In the Provinces of Cavité, Laguna, and Bulacan, as well as the country districts of Manila, the political feeling against the friars has in it also an element of agrarianism. For generations the friars have been lords of these immense manors, upon which, since 1880, they have paid no taxes, while every 'hombre' living on them paid his cedula, worked out a road tax, and, if he were in business of any kind, paid his industrial impost. It is significant that it was in Cavité that the two revolutions broke out and that each in its beginning was merely a protest against the aggressions of the friars.

"In the light of these considerations it is not wonderful that the people should regard the return of the friars to their parishes as a return to the conditions existing before the revolution. The common people are utterly unable to appreciate that under the sovereignty of the United States the position of the friar as curate would be different from that under Spain.

"This is not a religious question, though it concerns the selection of religious ministers for religious communities. The Philippine people love the Catholic Church. The solemnity and grandeur of its ceremonies appeal most strongly to their religious motives, and it may be doubted whether there is any country in the world in which the people have a more profound attachment for their church than this has. The depth of their feeling against the friars may be measured by the fact that it exists against those who until two years ago administered the sacraments of the church upon which they feel so great dependence and for which they have so profound a respect.

Have No Feeling Against Church.

"The feeling against the friars is solely political. The people would gladly receive as ministers of the Roman Catholic religion any save those who are to them the embodiment of all in the Spanish rule that was hateful. If the friars return to their parishes, though only under the same police protection which the American government is bound to extend to any other Spanish subjects in these islands, the people will regard it as the act of that government. They have so long been used to have every phase of their conduct regulated by governmental order that the coming again of the friars will be accepted as an executive order to them to receive the friars as curates with their old, all absorbing functions. It is likely to have the same effect on them that the return of General Weyler under an American commission as Governor of Cuba would have had on the people of that island.

"Those who are charged with the duty of pacifying these islands may, therefore, properly have the liveliest concern in a matter which, though on its surface only ecclesiastical, is, in the most important phase of it, political, and fraught with the most critical consequences to the peace and good order of the country, in which it is their duty to set up civil government.

Violence and Murder Feared.

"We are convinced that a return of the friars to their parishes will lead to lawless violence and murder, and that the people will charge the course taken to the American government, thus turning against it the resentment felt towards the friars. It is to be remembered that the Filipinos who are in sympathy with the American cause in these islands are as bitterly opposed to the friars as the most irreconcilable insurgents, and that they look with the greatest anxiety to the course to be taken in the matter.

"It is suggested that the friars, if they returned, would uphold American sovereignty, and be efficient instruments in securing peace and good order, whereas the native priests who now fill the parishes are, many of them, active insurgent agents or in strong sympathy with the cause.

"It is probably true that a considerable number of the Filipino priests are hostile to American sovereignty, largely because they fear that the Catholic Church will deem it necessary, on the restoration of complete peace, to bring back the friars or to elevate the moral tone of the priesthood by introducing priests from America and elsewhere. But it is certain that the enmity among the people against the American government caused by the return of the friars would far outweigh the advantage of efforts to secure and preserve the allegiance of the people to American sovereignty which might be made by priests who are still subjects of a monarchy with which the American government has been lately at war, and who have not the slightest sympathy with the political principles of civil liberty which the American government represents.

Problem of Greatest Importance.

"We have set forth the facts upon this important issue because we do not think they ought to be or can be ignored. We earnestly hope that those who control the policy of the Catholic Church in these islands with the same sagacity and provisions which characterize all its important policies will see that it would be most unfortunate for the Philippine Islands, for the Catholic Church, and for the American government to attempt to send back the friars, and that some other solution of the difficulties should be found.

"The question for the prelate and statesman is not whether the bitter feeling toward the friars is justified or not, but whether it exists. It does not seem to us, therefore, to aid in reaching a conclusion to point out that all the civilization found in the Philippines is due to the friars. Be it so. Ought they on this account to return to their parishes in the face of a deep popular feeling against them? A popular bias or prejudice, deep seated in an ignorant people, is not to be disregarded because it cannot stand the test of reason or evidence. It must be reckoned with.

"It would, of course, be of much assistance to the American cause if the Catholic Church were to send among the people American priests with the love of their country that they have always shown and with their clear understanding of civil liberty and conservative popular government; but it is said that such priests are not available for the work. This is a question of purely church policy with which we have nothing to do. It is enough to say that the political question will be eliminated if the friars are not sent back.

"The friars have large property interests in these islands which the United States government is bound by treaty obligations and by the law of its being to protect. It is natural and proper that the friars should feel a desire to remain where so much of their treasure is.

Would Purchase All the Land.

"Nearly all the immense agricultural holdings have been transferred by the three orders; by the Dominicans to a man named Andrews; by the Recolletos to an English corporation, and by the Augustinians to another corporation; but these transfers do not seem to have been out and out sales, but only a means for managing the estates without direct intervention of the friars, or for selling the same when a proper price can be secured. The friars seem to remain the real owners. It would avoid some troublesome agrarian disturbances between the friars and their quondam tenants if the insular government could buy these large haciendas of the friars and sell them out in small holdings to the present tenants, who, forgiven for the rent due during the two years of war, would recognize the title of the government without demur and gladly accept an opportunity, by payment of the price in small installments, to become absolute owners of that which they and their ancestors have so long cultivated.

"With the many other calls upon the insular treasury a large financial operation like this could probably not be conducted to a successful issue without the aid of the United States government, either by a direct loan or by a guaranty of bonds to be issued for the purpose. The bonds or loans could be met gradually from the revenues of the islands, while the proceeds of the land, which would sell readily, could be used to constitute a school fund. This object, if declared, would make the plan most popular, because the desire for education by the Filipinos of all tribes is strong and gives encouraging promise of the future mental development of a now uneducated and ignorant people.

"The provincials of the orders were understood in their evidence to intimate a willingness on the part of the orders to sell their agricultural holdings if a satisfactory price should be paid. What such a price would be we are unable without further investigation to state. If an agreement could not be reached it is probable, though upon this we express no definite opinion, that there would be ground in the circumstances for a resort to condemnation proceedings.

Must Show Respect to Church.

"As the Catholic Church is and ought to continue a prominent factor in the life, peace, contentment, and progress of the Philippine people, it would seem the wisest course, wherever it is possible to do so without infringing upon the principle that church and state must be kept separate, to frame civil laws which shall accord with views conscientiously entertained by Catholics, priests, and laymen, and which shall not deal unfairly with the people of a different faith. It would seem clear that any government organized under the sovereignty of the United States cannot devote public money to the teaching of any particular religion.

"It has been suggested, however, that in any system of public education organized in these islands it would be proper to afford to every religious denomination the right to send religious instructors to the public schools to instruct the children of parents who desire it in religion several times a week, at times when such instruction will not interfere with the regular curriculum. That is what is understood to be the Fairbault plan.

"It is not certain that this would meet completely the views of the Catholic hierarchy, but it is likely it would avoid that active hostility to a public school system which might be a formidable obstacle in spreading education among these Catholic people. The commission has reached no definite conclusion upon the matter, but only states the question as one calling for solution in the not far distant future."

WADE AND LUDLOW TO MANILA.

Two Brigadiers Ordered to the Philippines to Relieve Two General Officers Now There.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—By direction of the President Brigadier Generals James F. Wade and William Ludlow will be relieved of their present duties and ordered to San Francisco, in time to sail on the first transport from that port after March 1, for Manila, where they will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty. The detail of Generals Wade and Ludlow to duty in the Philippines will enable the department to relieve two general officers on duty there and give them assignments in the United States.

Hard Lines to Make a Man Toe the Mark.

To take both tobacco and coffee away from a man seems pretty tough, but the doctor ordered me to quit both, as my health was very poor, and I had got where I could do but little work.

About a month after quitting I commenced on tobacco again because I could hardly stand it. I got along without the coffee for the reason that I had taken up Postum Food Coffee, which I found very relishing to the appetite and wonderfully beneficial.

I have gained twenty-five pounds by its use, and today I am a well man. I discovered in this way that it was the old-fashioned coffee that hurt me, and not the tobacco. When I first tried Postum I did not relish it, but found that it was not made right, that is, they did not boil it long enough. Next time it came on the table it was fine and I have been using it ever since.

Mr. Fletcher, an old soldier of this place, was troubled with dyspepsia. I told him of my experience and my cure, and told him to quit coffee and use Postum Food Coffee. This was some time ago. I saw him yesterday and he told me he had not felt better in twenty years, and nothing would induce him to go back from Postum to the use of common coffee. He had the same trouble in getting it made right to start with.

John Ashford of Dillon was also troubled with dyspepsia. I told him of my cure by the use of Postum Food Coffee, and warned him to be careful in having the Postum cooked long enough when he did try it. Today he is perfectly well and his appetite never better.

I could give you the names of a number of others who have been benefited by using Postum Food Coffee. I believe you are a true friend of suffering humanity.—Thomas Spring, Deavertown, Ohio.

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1st: $20 Kersey Winter Overcoats now $8.

Blue and black; lined with all-wool plaid worsted, satin sleeve linings; double-stitched edges, lap seams.

2nd: $23 Kersey Overcoats now $12.50.

Blue, black and brown; worsted body linings; satin sleeve and shoulder linings; guaranteed all-wool and fast colored fabrics.

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3.00 AM FAST MAIL Beloit, Janesville, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Coaches only.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis, Dakota, St. Paul, Minnesota.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Fast time to Portland. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Menominee.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
5.30 PM IOWA EX. Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
6.30 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.
7.30 PM OMAHA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
8.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.00 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.15 PM PACIFIC EX. Davenport, Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Negaunee, Iron Mountain, Crystal Falls, Hurley.

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and take it concientiously you will speedily find your appetite improving—your brain growing brighter, your step firmer—your muscle stronger, your constitution hardier. It is the tonic of surpassing quality.

Sold by Druggists.

A handsome illustrated booklet, "Eminent Physicians of the West," sent free on request.

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EXIBARD'S ABYSSINIAN REMEDY

In Powder, Cigarettes, and Sheets to be smoked in Pipes.

Alleviates and Cures CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, TIGHTNESS OF BREATH,

ASTHMA

And all Spasmodic Complaints of the Respiratory Organs.

30 Years of Great Success. Gold and Silver Medals.

E. Fougera & Co., Agents, for U. S., N.Y.

The Tribune Prints All the News.

HARRIMAN GETS CHICAGO LINES.

Terminal Transfer Company's Stock Reported in Control of Eastern Man.

DETAILS OF THE DEAL.

Charity Ball for Benefit of Nursery and Childs' Hospital a Success.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, Jan. 29.

It was reported in Wall street today that a transfer of large blocks of stock occurred in the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. last Friday which places Edward H. Harriman in undisputed control of the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad company and its connecting lines.

Harriman Gets Control of Chicago Lines.

One of the primary purposes of the new management undoubtedly will be to bring as many as possible of the leading railroads having terminals in Chicago into the Grand Central station controlled by the Terminal company.

According to the report Kuhn, Loeb & Co. acted as the agents in the transfer of the stock, and the price actually paid was 33 for the preferred and 12 for the common stock.

The terms of the transfer call for one-third in cash and the remaining two-thirds in notes drawn for a period of two years and bearing 4 per cent interest, these notes to be redeemable at any time before maturity at the option of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Benjamin D. Silliman of Brooklyn, who until his death last week was the oldest graduate of Yale, is said to have willed $100,000 to the university.

The annual charity ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital took place tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was a successful affair. The entire ballroom floor of the hotel was used, and as has been customary in other years, no funds were expended in floral decorations. The word "charity" in electric lights was placed high above the platform reserved for the Receiving committee.

Charity Ball at Waldorf-Astoria.

It is forty-seven years since the first of the series was given, but during the civil war there were a few omissions. The grand march has been a feature of all the dances. Tonight the march opened the ball at 10:30 o'clock. Governor Odell was to have led it, but he was detained at Albany. The line was formed in the myrtle room, and the march was through the long corridor and rotunda to the main ballroom.

In the march were General Miles, General Brooke, and General Wheeler, and the officers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. William C. Eggleston, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. George Lewis Gilleple, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Edward J. Berwin, and Miss Caroline M. Patterson, some of the invited notabilities, and the Floor committee, headed by Alexander M. Hadden, the chairman.

There was a quadrille danced by the patronesses and committee prior to the general dancing. The general dancing was in the grand ballroom, the Astor gallery, and the myrtle room, to music furnished by three orchestras.

Many of the men of the Floor committee have served a thorough apprenticeship in such matters. The number included T. Oakley Rhinelander, who managed the floor arrangements for the ball for years; Heth Lorton, Arthur S. Wily, Gano S. Dunn, Thomas Colston Kinney, Langdon Erving, Schuyler Schieffelin, Colonel John Jacob Astor, Charles Appleton, Grosvenor Atterbury, S. D. Babcock Jr., James De Wolf Cutting, John Ross Delafield, and others.

The proceeds will be about $10,000.

The dinner of the Society of Genesee at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, in honor of Major General Elwell S. Otis, promises to be a notable event. Among the speakers will be Major General John R. Brooke, Controller Bird S. Coler, and President Rush Reese of the University of Rochester.

The transport Wright, which left here last Wednesday, bound for Manila, has not been heard from since. It was to have put into Bermuda for coal, and was due there three days after leaving this port. The Quartermaster's department has received no news of it. It was said at the Army Building today that the Wright had doubtless run into bad weather, and, being a small vessel, had turned tail to the blast and had steamed and been blown far off its course. There was a big blow along the track of West India steamships a few days after the Wright sailed.

Transport Overdue at Bermuda.

The transport has fourteen doctors aboard and a cargo of medical supplies for the Philippines. It was originally the British built American steamship Bay State. After the government acquired it during the Spanish-American war it was renamed The Aid and used as a dispatch boat. It was recently refitted as a transport at an expense of $40,000. It measures about 700 tons, and on the trial trip on Jan. 16 made twelve knots.

Dr. John Gibbs, who is attending Miss Lotta Crabtree, the actress, at the Hotel Navarre, reported this evening that his patient was much improved.

Walter C. McAlister, William A. Death, and Andrew J. Campbell, who were found guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of Jennie Bosschieter, on Oct. 18, 1900, by the administration of chloral and assault, together with George J. Kerr, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault, were brought into the Court of Oyer and Terminer here today for sentence by Judge Dixon. McAlister, Campbell, and Death were each sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment at hard labor, and Kerr to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Slayers of Paterson Girl Sentenced.

The sentences of all the men are the full terms of imprisonment which the law provides, but in the case of Kerr a fine of $1,000 might have been added.

The four men made a statement to the public today. It is their first utterance since their arrest. The men say they are resigned to their fate and declare they could say many things that would abate public indignation, but prefer to keep silence. They say: "We feel that we have been victims, to a great extent, of the unreasoning outside opinion," but the statement offers no defense and no plea of innocence.

While Judge Dixon was sentencing the prisoners Hugh Kerr, the father of George, lay dying within a stone's throw of the courthouse. Mr. Kerr is dying because of the disgrace of his son George. George did not know until tonight that his father was so ill. Equally ignorant of the son's sentence will the father remain. He does not want to hear of the case at all.

Nikola Tesla announced today another new discovery in electricity. This time it is a new law, and by reason of it Mr. Tesla asserts a large part of technical literature will have to be rewritten. Ever since anything has been known about electricity, scientific men have taken for granted that the capacity of an electrical conductor is constant. When Tesla was experimenting in Colorado he found this capacity is not constant, but variable. Then he determined to find out the law governing this phenomenon. He said today:

Tesla Announces Discovery of New Law.

"It is well known that an electric circuit comports itself like a spring with a weight attached to it. Such a spring vibrates at a definite rate, which is determined by two quantities, the pliability of the spring and the mass of the weight. Similarly an electric circuit vibrates and its vibration, too, is dependent on two quantities, designated as electrostatic capacity and inductance. The capacity of the electric circuit corresponds to the pliability of the spring and the inductance to the mass of weight.

"Exactly as mechanics and engineers have taken it for granted that the pliability of the spring remains the same, no matter how it be placed or used, so electricians and physicists have assumed that the electrostatic capacity of a conducting body remains a fixed and unalterable quantity, and many scientific results of the greatest importance are dependent on this assumption. Now, I have discovered that this capacity is not fixed and unalterable at all, but variable.

"Taking together the results of my investigations I find that this variation of the capacity and consequently of the vibration period is evidently dependent, first, on the absolute height above sea level, though in a small degree; second, on the relative height of the conducting surface or capacity with respect to the bodies surrounding it; third, on the distance of the earth to the sun; and, fourth, on the relative change of the circuit with respect to the sun caused by the diurnal rotation of the earth; fifth, on the resulting equation of the various cohesive bodies when weighed against the disintegration of the masses plus the ductibility of the conductor.

"These facts may be of particular interest to meteorologists and astronomers, inasmuch as practical methods of inquiry may result from these observations, which may be useful in their respective fields. It is probable we shall perfect instruments for indicating the altitude of a place by means of a circuit properly constructed and arranged, and I have thought of a number of other uses to which this principle may be put."

An unusually large number of executive officers of Western railroads are now in New York, drawn here, it is said, by the expectation of an important rate conference of the Advisory committee, of which E. H. Harriman is chairman.

Finding he was unable to oust from the box a juror who is employed by the Metropolitan Street railway, Lawyer Abraham Gruber, who was conducting an action in the Supreme Court against that road to recover damages for personal injuries, consented today to a non-suit, and Justice McLean promptly dismissed the action.

Fails to Oust Juror; Gives Up the Case.

Mr. Gruber subsequently charged that discrimination is made in New York courts against litigants who sue the Metropolitan Street railway company. The plaintiff was Elizabeth Dillon, suing as administratrix of her husband, Timothy Dillon, who was injured on a car of the company about two years ago and died after amputation of his leg. The suit was for $30,000 damages.

Mr. Gruber had exhausted his six peremptory challenges. Charles B. Wesley, the next talesman, was shown to be an employé of the Metropolitan company. Mr. Gruber challenged and was overruled.

Further examination of Wesley showed that he has been an employé of the defendant for nine years. Renewed challenges of Mr. Gruber for "good cause" and for "favor and prejudice" were overruled.

Addressing the court Mr. Gruber said: "I will not try a case against a railroad company with an employé of the company sitting on the jury. I will consent that the case be dismissed."

A report of the Great Northern-Northern Pacific interests is authority for the statement that the purposed purchase of, or combination with, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad had practically been declared off, as a satisfactory basis of negotiation could not be agreed upon.

The Council and the Board of Aldermen adjourned today in order to avoid acting on a resolution requesting the Mayor to put the City Hall flag at half mast out of respect for Queen Victoria. The framers of the resolutions had no idea they would be passed, but they wanted an opportunity to get the Mayor's sympathizers on record.

Council Adjourns to Avoid Action.

Councilman Stewart M. Brice (Tammany, Manhattan) drew up the resolution which was to be offered in the Council. Mr. Brice made no secret of his intention to present it, and Vice Chairman Oakley (Tammany, Manhattan) did his best to dissuade him. Mr. Oakley said the resolution would hurt some one's feelings. Mr. Brice didn't care for the feelings of anybody.

Mr. Oakley consulted the other machine men in the Council and they decided the best thing that could be done was to adjourn. So as soon as the Council met Councilman Goodwin (Tammany, Manhattan) moved that the body adjourn. President Guggenheimer put the motion and it was carried.

Charles W. Rice, one of the heirs-at-law and next of kin of William M. Rice, the aged millionaire who died in September under suspicious circumstances, appeared by his counsel today before Surrogate Fitzgerald and asked that a temporary administrator be appointed to take charge of the estate. Decision was reserved.

Forty-five persons attended a meeting this afternoon of the Catholic club of New York and decided to start a publication in this country, to be issued simultaneously with the Church Review in England. The Catholic club is composed of persons who advocate in the Protestant Episcopal Church here the idea represented by the so-called "Catholic" movement within the Church of England. The meeting today was held in a restaurant in Sixth avenue, above Forty-ninth street. The chief guests were the Rev. Harry Wilson of London and Clifford Kelway of the Church Review.

To Start High Church Paper in America.

The effort has been to induce the people on this side of the Atlantic who are interested in high church progress to subscribe $25,000. Haley Fiske, a leading layman in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, has undertaken to do this. It was decided today that the new paper is to be a Philadelphia one, with the Rev. Robert Ritchie in nominal charge. He is rector of the church at the Falls of Schuylkill, Pa.

The Senate at Albany today, after a debate of six hours, passed without amendment, by a party vote of 31 to 14, Senator Stranahan's bill abolishing the New York City Bipartisan Board of Police and the Chief of Police, and devolving their powers upon a single headed police commission, to be appointed by Mayor Van Wyck.

Senate Passes Police Bill Unamended.

Ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht club was presented with a superb silver loving cup, three feet high, by members of the club this evening in the new clubhouse. The cup was to mark the appreciation of Mr. Morgan's gift of $150,000 to purchase the site of the club's new home.

Give Loving Cup to J. P. Morgan.

Several hundred members were present at the presentation, which took place during a banquet. Mr. Morgan's health was drunk standing, and all present cheered. In replying, Mr. Morgan disclaimed any particular generosity, and said what he had done to further the interest of the club was but natural in any member who had its welfare at heart.

Tentative negotiations looking to the floating here of another British loan amounting to about $50,000,000 are said to have taken place recently. While the report is not confirmed, it is believed that J. P. Morgan & Co. have been sounding their friends on the matter. It is said they are satisfied that a large quantity of the bonds will be taken in this country, provided the English government does not enforce the income tax of 5 per cent. If it does it is not thought the bonds will sell for over 95.

May Float Another British Loan.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend) as an antiseptic, cleansing mouth, and tooth wash, is unsurpassed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prince Albert No. 2. Full Dress Shirts. E. & W. E. & W.

NOHE TO PRESS ALTON INQUIRY.

Chicago Member Holds Center of Stage in the House at Springfield.

WANTS ANTI-PASS LAW.

Committees on Apportionment Take Up Their Labors and Look Into Various Plans.

GOSSIP FROM LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 29.

Augustus W. Nohe held the center of the stage in the House today. He probably will take it again tomorrow. His resolution calling for an investigation as to recent accidents on the Alton road was referred to the Committee on Railroads. A motion to reconsider was entered, and those opposed to the resolution will endeavor to get it back on the floor of the House and kill it. By way of explanation, Mr. Nohe said the resolution was not, as the lobbyist of the Alton road said, introduced for the purpose of securing transportation over the road in question. It was for the purpose of protecting the lives of the traveling public of the State of Illinois. There was some acrimonious debate over the proposition. A motion to table the resolution was lost by a vote of yeas 53 to nays 71. Then it went to the committee. Mr. Nohe now will proceed, by means of a resolution, asking the Railroad and Warehouse commission to make the investigation in question.

Anti-Lobby Rule for House.

Mr. Nohe says he feels that the lobbyists and lawyers representing interests of more or less moment are taking too many liberties on the floor of the House. In order to free the members from contamination he tomorrow will introduce a resolution identical with the terms of that adopted by the Senate last week. He will endeavor to have the House approve it or he will know the reason why.

By way of diversion, Mr. Nohe will introduce a copy of the Wisconsin law on the pass question, with numerous amplifications. He will offer a bill making it a felony for the officers of any common carrier with motive power of steam, electricity, horse, or cable, to issue passes to members of the Legislature and declares that any member of the Legislature who accepts such a favor for himself or others shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The penalties are high, being imprisonment for from one to five years for each offense.

Work on Senatorial Apportionment.

The House Committee on Senatorial Apportionment took up its labors today. Chairman Bundy was empowered to appoint a subcommittee consisting of five members from the State at large and three members from Cook County to draft a general bill to be submitted to the committee. The question as to the representation Cook County shall have will be considered when the subcommittee reports.

To Arrange Congressional Lines.

The House Committee on Congressional Apportionment empowered Chairman Scroggin to appoint a subcommittee of nine, three from Cook and six from the country, to make an apportionment. Mr. Scroggin says he will not announce this subcommittee until he sees what the Senate Committee on Congressional Apportionment does. Judging by the talk of the members at the committee meeting, they wanted to throw Lake County in with Cook and give this territory ten Congressional districts.

Representative Cole submitted a plan for apportionment outside of Cook which would give the Republicans all but three of the country districts. Ex-Senator Warder of Alexander is here and is credited with a scheme to get George W. Smith, Congressman from the Twenty-second District, into a district running west from Jackson County, his home.

The apportionments, Congressional and legislative, made by the subcommittee of Cook County Central committee undoubtedly will be accepted here.

Constitutional Amendment Asked.

Representative Curtis today introduced in the House a resolution for the submission to the voters at the next general election of a proposition for a constitutional convention. It says the present constitution is inadequate to the wants of the people, owing to the rapid increase in wealth and population, and the vast amount of capital invested in commercial enterprises. These conditions demand legislation which cannot be secured under the present constitution. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee, after a roll call for a suspension of the rules to make the resolution a special order for next Tuesday. The yeas were 66 and the nays 56. The Democrats voted solidly against it. The proposition required a two-thirds vote, and it probably is beaten, for this session at least.

Six Contests in Lower House.

There are contests in six legislative districts. In the Eighteenth two Democrats, C. S. Schneider and C. V. McClenathan, claim the seat. McClenathan holds the certificate of election and claims to have had 200 more votes than the other man. In the Twenty-third District Lawrence Kilcourse, who is a Republican candidate, contests the seat of D. E. Sullivan, Democrat. In the Twenty-fifth District M. P. Henneberry contests the seat of William A. Bowie. Both men are Democrats. In the Thirty-third District Mathew J. McEniry contests the seat of James H. Andrews. Both men are Democrats. In the Thirty-ninth District E. L. Merritt, Democrat, contests the seats of Jones and Wheeler, Republicans, and Ridgely, Democrat. Jones' lead on Merritt is given as forty-one votes, and a recount is asked for. In the Forty-fourth District Edward Craig contests the seat of Jasper Partridge. Both men are Republicans. The committee will begin active hostilities next Thursday.

New Fish Law Is Demanded.

The fish industry in the Illinois River will furnish a bone of contention before this General Assembly. The amateur fishermen along the river are indignant because they say the stream is being seined and netted and that the fish are being taken out of it by the carload and shipped to New York from Meredosa and other points. They declare that in a few years there will be no game fish in the river.

Commissioners Cohen and Bartlett will offer a new fish law on behalf of the State Fish commission. It will prohibit seines from the 15th of April to the 1st of August in each year. It also will prohibit the use of a hook and line during the same time within 400 feet of the dams over the river. The Fish Commissioners say that almost $1,000,000 worth of coarse fish is sent from Illinois to Eastern markets every year and that commercial seining for these fish does not deplete the waters of game fish.

May Legislate Clerk Out of Office.

Representative Wheeler of Sangamon will offer a bill tomorrow authorizing the Governor to appoint a secretary for the State Board of Agriculture with a tenure of office of two years at an annual salary of $2,500. The office in question is now held by W. C. Garrard. Quite a number of people want to oust him, but the State Board of Agriculture, by unanimous vote, reelected him the other day, so it is proposed to legislate him out of office.

Would Amend Primary Law.

Senator Murphy will introduce a bill amending the primary law so that the actions of the local committee in calling the primaries shall be followed and observed by the County Central committee. If this bill should become a law Senator Humphrey's district committee would act independently of the organization. The same bill went through the Senate last session, and died on third reading in the House.

New Bills in Both Houses.

Among the more important bills introduced in the Legislature today were the following:

In the Senate:

By Juul of Cook—To establish a State Normal School in Cook County.

By Milchrist of Cook—Authorizing the Commissioners of the South Park in Chicago to issue $500,000 bonds for the completion of the system.

By Humphrey of Cook—Permitting courts in Cook County to assign shorthand reporters to take evidence before masters in chancery.

By Busse of Cook—Increasing the salaries of Cook County Circuit Judges and the State's Attorney of Cook County to $12,000 per annum.

By Juul—To establish a State Normal School in Cook County.

In the House:

By Crange of Iroquois—Prohibiting railroads from collecting excess fares from persons who pay their fares on trains.

By Farnum of Cook—Prohibiting the use of deleterious ingredients in the manufacture of beer and other hop products.

By Osgood of Cook—Giving attorneys a lien on all papers and moneys of their clients in their possession for services rendered, and also a lien upon judgments.

By Shurtleff of McHenry—Providing for the payment of damages to the owners of domestic animals destroyed to prevent the spreading of contagious and infectious diseases.

By Witt of Kane—Making a reduction of 50 per cent in the charges now imposed by companies operating sleeping cars.

Both branches of the General Assembly adopted resolutions concerning the death of Judge William J. Allen and adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Cochrane Out for Judgeship.

Circuit Judge W. G. Cochrane of Moultrie County will be a candidate for the federal Judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Allen. All aspirants are anxious to secure the indorsement of Charles G. Dawes, who is said to be on his way to Springfield. It is said that Charles W. Thomas of Belleville is already in Washington pressing his claims for the position and that Circuit Judge A. K. Vickers of Vienna, Johnson County, will seek the position.

Frank Crane for Pardon Board.

The Rev. Frank Crane of Chicago is believed to be slated for a membership of the Board of Pardons, which is one of the most important and trustworthy positions in the gift of the Governor. There are more applicants for the memberships of this board than for any others within the purview of the administration.

DEMANDS CUT IN "L" FARES.

Representative Nohe Asks Legislature to Compel Cheap Tickets During the Rush Hours.

A measure introduced in the House of Representatives at Springfield yesterday by Representative A. W. Nohe, providing that Chicago's elevated roads must sell tickets at a reduced rate in the rush hours of the day, was the cause of considerable comment last night.

The bill, which provides for cheap tickets during the hours when patrons of the roads are compelled to stand because of the crowd, was spoken of favorably. The measure provides that six tickets for 25 cents, fifteen for 50 cents; and thirty for $1 shall be sold for use between 5 o'clock and 8:30 in the morning, and 4:30 o'clock to 7:30 in the afternoon.

Corporation Counsel Charles M. Walker gave it as his opinion such a measure would be valid providing the rate prescribed for the tickets was not too low.

State Has Right to Fix Rates.

"The State certainly has the right to make laws fixing rates," said Mr. Walker last night. "The question will arise as to whether or not those rates are reasonable. A company cannot be legislated out of business, and should this law pass, the companies might seek to have it tested on the ground that it costs them more to carry a passenger than the rate at which they are paid. In that case the law would be held invalid, but should it be shown that the rate permits a reasonable profit it would be sustained."

Patrons of the elevated roads long have contended that they are entitled to a lower rate at a time when compelled to undergo the discomforts of overcrowding, and this bill would provide the reduction they asked.

Would Tax Insurance Agents.

Another measure of especial interest in Chicago was one introduced by Mr. Hammond yesterday empowering incorporated cities, towns, and villages to levy a tax, not exceeding 2 per cent per annum on the gross receipts of any agency of any insurance company within their corporate limits.

Judges Not Asking More Pay.

It is claimed that the Judges in Cook County have made no concerted movement for an act of the Legislature increasing the pay of Judges. At one time or another they have all expressed the opinion that such an act ought to be passed, but it is said they took no part in the presentation of the Busse bill, increasing the salary of Judges in Cook County from $7,000 to $12,000. "This bill is of no great moment to those on the bench now," said one Judge last evening. "They are prohibited from taking any more salary than when they were elected, and the constitution also provides that their emoluments shall not be lessened."

OPPOSES LAKE FRONT PALACE.

Otis S. Favor Declares That the Chicago Commercial Association Wants Only to Make Money.

The attempt of the Chicago Commercial association to secure authority for the erection of an exposition palace on the Lake Front Park is vigorously opposed by Otis S. Favor, 1 Madison Park. Mr. Favor has written letters to members of the Legislature asking them to work against the petition of the Chicago business-men.

The letters call attention to the fact that the park belongs to the public and that to give any of it away to a few men would be a great wrong to the many. The whole exposition project is denounced as a money-making scheme, pure and simple. Regarding the members of the association Mr. Favor says:

"If you allow these public-spirited gentlemen to plant themselves upon our parks for exposition purposes, how can you refuse some other public-spirited parties the privilege of putting a horse show or some other building that they may think will be a good thing for the dear people—where are you to draw the line?

"Remember, these are the same public-spirited gentlemen who got up a so-called peace jubilee two years ago to make money, and in order to accomplish their object they used all the holy and noble sentiments that animate the human breast. Are you going to put our parks into the hands of these men? The Chicago Commercial association is composed of the successful business-men of our city, who are able to take care of themselves, who know a good thing when they see it—and will get it if possible—measure everything by dollars, and think it a great waste to allow that large piece of land, Lake Front Park, to be unoccupied when they could make so much money out of it.

"These public-spirited citizens are grabbing everything in sight which belongs to the public," said Mr. Favor last night. "They make a great pretense of acting for the public good, but the real purpose is to advertise their business, draw the people to the city, and wring their dollars from them. Every business house within the loop, every saloon, and every traction company favors the project, of course. But is it right to take this public property, which belongs to all the people of Chicago, and give it to a few rich and favored individuals? I have been fighting things of this sort for fifteen years, and I'm going to keep on fighting. If the land-grabbers answer this letter of mine I've got something else up my sleeve."

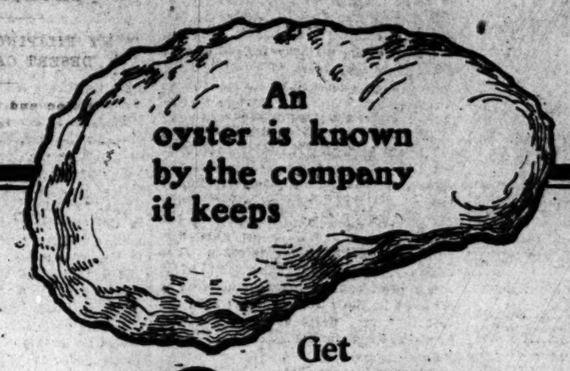
GOEBEL CASE IN INDIANA.

Democrats in Legislature Try to Pass Resolution Urging Gov. Durbin to Send Back Kentucky Refugees.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—In the Legislature here today the Democrats in the Senate introduced a resolution urging Governor Durbin to return the Kentucky refugees. Lieutenant Governor Gilbert ruled it out of order and Senator Stilwell appealed, but the Senate sustained its presiding officer by a vote of 28 to 9.

No Change to Hot Springs, Ark.

Through sleeping car to Hot Springs, Ark., without change, via Memphis and Little Rock, carried daily on Illinois Central fast "limited" train, leaving Chicago at 6:10 p. m. Literature and reservations at City Ticket Office, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Central 2705.



Get
Kennedy's
Oysterettes

(Formerly Junior Oyster Crackers)

for your oysters. And don't forget to put them in the soup.

At grocers, 5 cents. In the "In-er-seal Patent Package."

National Biscuit Company

WANT SOUTH PARK LOAN.

COMMISSIONERS WOULD ISSUE $500,000 OF BONDS.

Money Needed to Improve Brighton Tract, Just Purchased, and Jackson Grounds, South of Sixty-third Street—Bill Presented to the Legislature in Effort to Secure Its Passage in Time for a Vote at the Spring Election.

Authority to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000 has been asked of the Legislature by the South Park board through a bill which was introduced yesterday as an emergency measure. Efforts will be made to effect its passage as quickly as possible, in order that the South Park board may give the necessary twenty days' notice to the taxpayers before the spring election that the bond proposition is to be voted on.

The South Park Commissioners purpose to devote the money to the immediate improvement of Brighton Park, the recently purchased tract of thirty-five acres, located at Thirty-seventh street and Western avenue, and that portion of Jackson Park lying south of Sixty-third street. Lack of money has prevented any work of consequence being done on the unimproved portion of Jackson Park for several years. Brighton Park is nothing more than a cabbage patch at present.

The improvement of Brighton Park is regarded as a matter of first importance. The commissioners devoted $85,000 to the purchase of the land for this park from the Wentworth estate, with the object of providing a place of recreation for the citizens of that thickly settled portion of the city. The people of that section have felt the need of a park for several years.

The plans for the completion of Jackson Park have been ready for several years, awaiting the necessary funds. They were prepared by the landscape engineer, Frederick L. Olmsted, and are on a comprehensive scale.

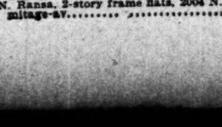
The plans involve several prominent features, the central one being an open field of fifty acres to be set aside for athletic games. Another feature is the south haven, which will afford a harbor for yachts. The south haven now is a pond with an average depth of less than three feet, except near the lake shore.

FOR DIRECT VOTE ON SENATOR.

Wisconsin Assembly Passes Resolution Asking Congress to Authorize Election by the People.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Assembly today passed the Senate joint resolution memorializing Congress for the election of Senators by popular vote. Mr. Lenroot introduced a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment permitting cities to raise their debt limit from 5 to 10 per cent to permit them to secure public utilities.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and also the Stock Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS—Wednesday, Jan. 30.—For Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, close at 2. 10, and 4:30 p. m.

For Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark will close tomorrow at 12 p. m., via S. S. Etruria.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m. and 1 and 6:15 p. m.

For Hayti, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close at 6 p. m. today.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

For Jamaica, via New York, final close today at 12 p. m.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA — For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close at 4:30 p. m. Sunday.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS—For Philippines, Japan, China, and Corea, via Seattle, daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close tomorrow at 9 p. m.

For Australia, Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver, B. C., final close Feb. 4, at 12 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

DEATHS.

BELL—William Bell, aged 30, on the 28th inst. Funeral Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, by train from 40th and Ashland-av. to Mount Hope Cemetery.

BRUNDIGE—Edward Brundige, at 484 45th-st., aged 61 years. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 2:30 p. m., at Third United Presbyterian Church, 46th-st. and Evans-av.

COOK—Jan. 28, 1901, Charles E. Cook, at Quincy, Mich., husband of L. M. Cook (née Roehl) and father of Lester F. Cook.

CRUTTENDEN—Jan. 27, at her residence, Brooklyn, N. Y., Hannah Cruttenden, mother of Thos. S. Cruttenden of Chicago.

GUSTAFSON—Ernest R., beloved husband of Lucy A. Gustafson (nee Widmer). Funeral at 2 p. m. on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1901, from residence of his mother, 144 Gault-ct., to Graceland.

JOSEPH—Jan. 29, 1900, Solomon Joseph, 5135 Calumet-av., leaving wife and five children, Max, Louie, Harry Lillie, and Mrs. Chas. I. Loeb. Interment at Allegheny, Jan. 31. Pittsburg papers please copy.

KLOSTER—Jan. 26, at her residence, 241 W. Erie-st., Anna Benthine, beloved wife of Eudie Kloster, and mother of Bertha, Alava, Anna B., Eudie, A. Theodore Kloster, and Mrs. Pottes (née Kloster), aged 27 years and 6 mos. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock sharp, by carriages to Rosehill. Please omit flowers.

TRAMEL—Lillian C., wife of Charles Tramel, suddenly Monday, Jan. 28. Funeral services at her late residence, 95 Lanfin-st., at 9:45 Wednesday a. m. Burial private.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

J. Aukenholz, 1-story frame cottage, 1463 N. Hermitage-av. ..... $ 1,100
L. Kurst, 3-story brick flat, 731 N. Garfield-blvd. 6,000
Swift & Co., 1-story brick addition, 41st and Loomis-sts. 1,600
Fairbank Canning Co., 5-story brick warehouse, Justine and 42d-sts. 30,000
J. L. Schaeffer, 2-story brick store and flat, 1489 N. California-av. 4,000
N. Ranna, 2-story frame flats, 2004 N. Hermitage-av. 1,800

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Illinois—Occasional snows in eastern and southern portions, fair in northwest portion Wednesday, colder, northerly winds, becoming northwesterly, fresh to brisk on the lake. Thursday fair.

Place of observation. Time taken: Jan. 29, 8 p. m.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of Wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.88	46	60	N.W.	.02	Clear
Albany	29.88	14	20	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.94	16	20	W.		Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.94	44	48	S.E.		Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.96	38	40	N.E.		Clo'dy
Battleford	30.50	0	10	N.	.02	Clear
Bismarck	30.54	10	10	N.W.		Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.92	20	20	N.W.	.13	Clo'dy
Boston	29.80	28	34	N.	Tr.	Clear
Cairo	29.76	42	44	E.	.16	Rain
Calgary	30.42	16	26	E.		Clear
Charlotte	29.94	40	44	S.		Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.30	16	28	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.88	24	30	N.E.	.13	Snow
Cincinnati	29.88	32	36	S.E.	.01	Snow
Cleveland	29.90	20	22	S.E.	Tr.	Snow
Concordia	30.10	26	36	N.		Fair
Davenport	29.92	20	24	N.	.04	Snow
Denver	30.22	26	36	N.E.	.02	Snow
Des Moines	30.08	20	30	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Detroit	29.90	20	22	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Dodge	30.02	38	42	W.		Clo'dy
Dubuque	29.98	20	20	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.06	6	14	W.		Clear
El Paso	29.80	52	58	W.	.10	Clear
Edmonton	30.30	16	22	Calm		Fair
Galveston	29.68	64	68	S.E.		Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.88	18	24	W.	.04	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.96	12	18	N.E.		Clear
Havre	30.44	16	24	N.W.	.08	Fair
Helena	30.38	24	28	N.W.	.02	Snow
Huron	30.32	6	12	N.W.		Clear
Indianapolis	29.78	30	32	S.E.	.04	Snow
Jacksonville	29.98	56	64	N.E.		Fair
Kansas City	30.30	16	22	N.		Clo'dy
Lander	30.30	20	24	N.E.	.06	Snow
Little Rock	29.82	52	60	N.W.	.13	Rain
Los Angeles	30.08	58	64	S.W.		Clear
Marquette	29.96	10	16	W.	Tr.	Clear
Memphis	29.74	46	52	S.E.	.08	Rain
Medicine Hat	30.40	8	20	Calm	.10	Clear
Milwaukee	29.92	20	26	N.	.02	Fair
Montgomery	29.84	58	58	S.E.		Clo'dy
Montreal	30.02	6	8	W.		Clo'dy
Nashville	29.82	40	40	S.E.	.03	Rain
New Orleans	29.82	66	70	S.W.		Clo'dy
New York City	29.90	30	34	W.		Clear
Norfolk	29.90	38	42	S.W.		Fair
Oklahoma	29.88	40	54	N.		Clear
Omaha	30.12	22	32	N.		Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.60	0	24	N.W.		Clear
Palestine	29.74	58	70	N.W.		Clo'dy
Parkersburg	29.98	30	32	S.		Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.94	28	32	N.W.		Clear
Pittsburg	29.96	26	28	S.W.	.02	Fair
Pueblo	30.06	30	38	E.	Tr.	Snow
Qu'Appelle	30.60	0	2	N.W.		Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.16	50	52	S.W.		Fair
St. Louis	29.78	36	42	N.W.	.20	Rain
St. Paul	30.02	14	24	N.W.	.06	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.22	32	34	N.W.	.01	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.84	18	18	W.	.01	Snow
Springfield, Ill.	29.78	34	40	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	29.72	66	68	S.	Tr.	Rain
Washington	29.94	30	38	N.W.		Clear
White River	30.00	-16	6	Calm		Clear
Winnipeg	30.36	-2	0	W.		Fair

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street. Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 20 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 21; 10 a. m., 22; 11 a. m., 23; 12 m., 24; 1 p. m., 26; 3 p. m., 6 p. m., 30. Bar

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Daily, per week	12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	17 cents
Daily, per month	50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month	75 cents

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Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico.

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months	1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.50
Daily, with Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months	3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month	.75
Sunday issue, one year	2.00
Sunday issue, one month	.25

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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LANDMARK LODGE NO. 422, A. F. & A. M.—An emergent communication of Landmark Lodge will be held at its rooms, 4229 Cottage Grove-av., at 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, Jan. 31st, to attend the funeral of our late and beloved brother, Nelson W. Jenvey. W. T. APMADOC, JNO. HOSBURY, Sec'y. W. M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1901.

What Is "Skitawahoo"?

The Crawford (Ga.) Democrat announces that Mr. H. J. Vanderford is about to establish a government distillery in the outskirts of that town. He is to put in a sidetrack "and quite an extensive plant will be put up for the manufacture of 'skitawahoo.'" Now what is "skitawahoo," and why should an extensive plant be necessary for its manufacture? There are probably Georgians in Chicago who can tell whether this outlandish word is simply another name for corn whisky or whether it is some new beverage known only to that region.

A Contagious Disease.

The lawless methods of Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas crusader, are finding many sympathisers and imitators in various parts of the country. In Indianapolis a "Carrie Nation club" has been formed for the purpose of carrying on her work. In addresses made at the organization of the club it was predicted that Mrs. Nation would meet a "martyr's death," and that "her name would be honored in a blaze of glory." At Peoria, Ill., a meeting of zealous women has been held with the idea of forming an organization with the same purposes in view. Mrs. Nation herself declares that when she has "cleaned out the joints of Kansas" she will invade other States, and will not stop until she has driven the "rum traffic out of existence." It is impossible for the law-abiding citizens to indorse Mrs. Nation's methods. They are utterly lawless and outside the pale of all law. It is no more possible to justify them than it is the operations of a band of whitecaps, who tar and feather a man charged with some offense for which the grand jury has failed to indict him.

Against the Dividing of Fees.

The Chicago public will note with satisfaction the prevailing attitude among reputable physicians against the division of fees. With but one dissenting vote the Physicians' club of Chicago has adopted resolutions severely condemning all doctors who solicit or accept a commission for calling in consulting physicians or operating surgeons. It declares the practice to be "highly dishonorable and detrimental to the best interests of the medical profession." By this action the club arrays itself on the right side of the question. The Chicago Medical society and other organizations have shown the same attitude in their recent discussions of the subject. Within the profession the division of fees is condemned for its bad ethics, while among laymen it is frowned upon for the further reason that it tends to increase surgeons' fees to an exorbitant figure. The physicians are wise in denouncing the practice, and in doing all they can to stamp out even the suspicion of secret arrangements of this kind. The largest part of a doctor's capital consists in his ability to gain and keep the entire confidence of his patients. The practice of dividing fees and taking commissions would inevitably tend to destroy confidence and to injure the whole profession.

THE MIDNIGHT CLOSING ORDINANCE.

The Council voted, night before last, not to repeal the midnight closing ordinance. It voted also not to allow the saloons to keep open until 1 a. m. Consequently it remains the duty of the Police department to enforce the existing ordinance, no matter how unpleasant the task may be.

The action of the Council will be gratifying to most Chicagoans, who believe that all-night saloons foster crime and who see in the present comparative decrease in crime one of the benefits of the recent enforcement of the midnight closing ordinance. The majority in the Council against the propositions to let down the bars wholly or partially for the saloonkeepers was small, but there would have been no majority at all had it not been for the manifest interest which the public has taken in this subject during the last few weeks and the influence for good which has been brought to bear upon Aldermen.

It must not be assumed that because the advocates of the all-night saloons have met with a defeat they will be discouraged. They will return to the attack next week. They believe with Alderman Goldzier that "there should be no time in which any person in Chicago cannot be served with alcoholic drinks." They will bring pressure to bear on Aldermen who voted against them last Monday, especially on those who wish to be reëlected next April.

This pressure in one direction must be offset by an equally strong pressure in the other direction. The people who are opposed to the repeal of the midnight closing ordinance should return their thanks to the Aldermen who have voted on the right side and use every effort to keep them firm in the faith.

When the saloon interest is willing to confine itself to the request that where there are bars associated with hotels or restaurants, these bars may be allowed to keep open until 1 o'clock to accommodate people who take late suppers, and that in a few instances where eating-houses in the down-town district have bars, the latter may be kept open all night for the accommodation of men who work all night, then it will not be a difficult matter to get the necessary legislation. Further than that the great majority of Chicagoans do not wish to go. The Council will go no farther than that if it desires to have the good will of the majority instead of that of a few saloonkeepers, who believe their trade should be fettered by no restrictions whatever.

FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

From the beginning it has been apparent that the problem of what to do with the friars would be one of the most difficult elements in the Philippine situation. Probably the most important chapter in the recent report of the Taft commission is devoted to this vexatious question. It is written by Judge Taft himself and is at once a lucid and a masterly statement of the facts in the case. Extracts from the most important parts of that report are printed at length in this issue of THE TRIBUNE.

Up to 1896 the islands were practically ruled by the friars of four orders acting as parish priests. Their rule grew so obnoxious that the people rose in revolt everywhere and drove them out, killing many. Of the 1,124 friars who were in the islands in 1896 only 472 now remain and they are safe only in Manila. The fear and resentment of the Filipinos against them continue unabated. They naturally wish to be reinstated in their parishes and to return to the enjoyment of their large landed possessions. The burning question is whether or not they shall be reinstated against the will of the people. The United States is pledged by the peace treaty to conserve the property rights of the monastic orders. There is not the slightest wish to interfere with either the rights or the religion of the friars, but the question of their return to the provinces proves to be purely a political matter and one of vital moment.

The gravity of the subject lies in the fact that the Filipinos are unable to realize that the friars will no longer have their political power to oppress them. The hatred of the orders, Judge Taft says, permeates all classes of society. To send the friars back would have the same effect as to order the return of Weyler to Cuba. The commission is convinced that "a return of the friars to the parishes will lead to lawless violence and murder, and that the people will charge the course taken to the American government, thus turning against it the resentment felt toward the friars." The enmity thus produced would far outweigh the advantage of any good the friars could do, while it must further be remembered that they are still subjects of Spain, "who have not the slightest sympathy with the political principles of civil liberty which the American government represents."

It would simplify the whole matter if the friars were to be paid by the insular government for their property and the authorities of the Catholic Church were to recognize the fact that it would be most unfortunate for the islands and also for the church if the friars were to be reinstated. The interests of the church and the cause of peace would alike be subserved by the substitution of American priests for the friars. It is to be hoped some such solution will be found to be possible.

PACKING THE AISLES OF THEATERS.

A woman writes to ask THE TRIBUNE if "there is no law for the protection of theatergoers." She was moved to ask this question because at the theater she went to on Monday the aisles of one of the galleries were so packed that it was hard to see where they were. The correspondent says also that all exits from this gallery were locked except one which opened on a curving staircase. It is her belief that if there had been an alarm of fire there would have been great loss of life.

The city ordinances do not say specifically that theater exits shall not be locked during a performance. If theatrical managers are given to that dangerous practice the ordinances should be amended to forbid it. It is expressly provided, however, that no person shall be allowed in the aisles during a performance, and it is made the duty of all members of the police force to clear the aisles and arrest the obstructors.

So there are some provisions in the ordinances for the protection of theatergoers. Unfortunately, they are of little service. Like excellent provisions in other city ordinances, they are enforced only spasmodically if enforced at all. The greed of a theatrical manager induces him to admit all who will pay to enter, even though in doing so he packs the aisles and endangers human life. The officials whose duty it is to prevent or to punish violations of the theater ordinance suspend that ordinance whenever they see fit to do so.

A strong-willed man with a powerful voice could make a sensation and might carry his point if he demanded loudly the clearing of the aisles and refused to keep quiet till they were cleared. Few men have the necessary courage, however. It is in the power of a person who has witnessed the packing of aisles at a theater to swear out a complaint against the offending manager. If many did this good results might ensue. Most men or women would rather complain in a newspaper than in a justice court. Nor can people be blamed much for not doing the work which municipal officers are paid to do. What with theater managers who break the law to make a little money and city officials who wink at violations of it, nervous people often spend most uncomfortable evenings at the theaters to which they have gone in pursuit of pleasure.

ROSS CROKER ANALYZED.

William Allen White has dissected and classified the Tammany boss in the February McClure's, and has done it with his accustomed skill and insight. He waives the question of moral blame, because he believes Croker is living up to his lights. Mr. White regards Croker as a "human hell-diver," who should not be measured by the same standard as the oriole. He thinks people should not "throw rocks at the Croker bird because he is an ugly bird and has no moral sense." It is more profitable to study the creature, learn his family, genus, and species, and ascertain "what he feeds upon and what is his place in the scheme of things."

Viewed in this scientific light, Mr. White finds Croker to be nothing worse than "a savage with a child's mind." The real Croker is not crafty—is not even ordinarily shrewd in either business or in politics, says Mr. White. He rules New York because he is the physical and moral king of the 90,000 voters who abjectly serve as his vassals. These men, animated by the cohesive power of public plunder, have surrendered to this one leader all their sovereign American rights. A tremendous power is generated by this abdication, and Croker wields it for his own pocket and that of his vassals. It is simply a survival of the medieval methods of the feudal overlord, who led his followers on marauding expeditions and cemented their allegiance by dividing the spoils with them. The whole Tammany system rests upon the existence of these 90,000 voluntary vassals, and Mr. White believes it will survive so long as the city continues to have so large a population of immigrants who can understand feudal methods better than the methods of a republic. While this state of social life continues he believes Croker is supplying a legitimate demand. Crokerism is better than anarchy, and Mr. White thinks it is likely to be a real calamity when Croker dies, for the next Tammany leader may be so much worse.

Tammany's political organization is perfect of its kind, and the dictator at its head keeps it running smoothly by a rude justice in the division of the spoils. Within his muddy sphere he recognizes that honesty is the best policy. Mr. White seems inclined to believe that Croker's personal wealth has been made largely by real estate and stock deals based on his inside knowledge and his political leverage, and that he leaves the profits of blackmail to go largely to the police as their personal perquisites.

Thus Croker stands classified as "a dull, emotionless, prosimian hulk of bone and sinew—a sort of human megatherium, who has come crashing up from the swamps splashed with the slime of pre-Adamite wickedness—who sits on a throne and disposes a sort of jungle justice, while civilization knocks its knees together in stupid, terrified adulation." This is the kind of ruler New York must expect so long as the Tammany grade of humanity is better organized than the higher grades of the city's population. Mr. White's diagnosis is more complimentary to Croker than to the city ruled by this "primitive man with a simple mind." When a city must be told to pray for a long life for a dictator like Croker it is in an unenviable condition.

SKATING ON THE DESPLAINES.

In so far as they exist outdoor winter sports are quite as picturesque, quite as keenly enjoyed, and perhaps more beneficial proportionately than those of summer. A torch light snow shoe party winding at evening up the side of Mount Royal Park in Montreal is an event not less romantic than real mountain climbing by day in summer. Any boy would desert a scrub ball game for "glare ice," or even for coasting adventure; and the tonic effect of an hour's brisk exercise in "sparkling" winter air upon the occupants of our overheated houses and stuffy cars has no parallel in summer's experiences.

That we are too much "hived up" in winter, that persons not given to manual tasks have far too little physical exertion, that we have many "colds" because exposed to too little cold, are facts annually demonstrated as people begin, toward spring, to call upon druggists and doctors to be "braced up." Though less discussed, our deficit in opportunities for outdoor life is scarcely less serious in winter than in summer. For example, the children trying to play ball on a populous sidewalk in July are not a more pathetic sight than the same children trying in January to exploit with their sleds a new snow fall on the same sidewalk.

Great pains are taken to make the ice on all park pools available for skating, and the Lincoln Park board has just begun an interesting experiment in the way of a free toboggan slide. The throngs which cover the ice, however, whenever it is "good" or even tolerable, the various attempts made by individuals to provide bits of ice in other parts of the city, and the diversified endeavors, some legitimate and some hardly so, of the children to have a "sleigh ride," are suggestive of a great need poorly supplied. The Parks and Playgrounds commission should bear this need definitely in mind. Every park, small as well as large, should have in cold weather a mound which could be used for coasting and a level place to be flooded for skating.

In the absence, however, of ample facilities of this sort within the city persons who can avail themselves of the opportunity should remember that ten miles west, at the Desplaines River, a stretch of ice is, in proper weather, to be found such as may well invite the seeker for winter recreation. It is far enough away to give one a sense of being in the country, its banks are often finely bordered with trees, the channel is usually so shallow that to "get in" means only an inconvenience, and while a meal is being extemporized over a fire kindled from drift, one may chance even at this season to see a blackbird on a limb or a harrow of talkative wild geese aloft. If the ice proves too rough or too soft, there are at hand bare prairie and in places thick woods for tramping, and in any event the adventurer in his exhilaration is sure to commend the winter as well as the summer advantages which would accrue from having a great Desplaines River park.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

In the Postmaster General's annual report, which has been recently issued, the portion dealing with rural free delivery exemplifies that enthusiasm which seems to belong to a new and expanding public movement carrying with it great public benefits.

Rural free delivery has existed in England for more than half a century and for a longer period in France. It also prevails in Germany, Belgium, and other European countries. It is but three years old, however, in this country. Yet in that time it has been extended with considerable rapidity.

On July 1, 1899, there were 391 rural free delivery routes in operation, and on Nov. 1, 1900, the number was 2,551. These last were distributed through forty-four States and Territories—the number in Illinois being 243—and served 1,801,524 people. There were also awaiting action at that time 2,158 petitions for the establishment of new routes, and it estimated that by the end of June next the service will have been extended so as to reach 3,500,000 persons. A route averages about twenty-five miles in distance, and is supposed to serve about 100 families. Carriers receive $500 per year, furnish their own conveyances, may be of either sex, and must make their deliveries and collections every day of the year except Sundays. The report, however, favors a holiday of fifteen days each year without loss of pay.

People to the limit of 31,000,000 are now served by free delivery in our cities and towns, and it is calculated that of the remainder of the population of the country it will be practicable to reach through rural free delivery about 21,000,000, scattered over 1,000,000 square miles of territory. It is estimated that the cost of this entire service will be about $20,555,000, but that there will be a saving from the discontinuance of existing offices and star routes and an increase in receipts which will reduce the net increment over present disbursements for this territory to $13,782,000. The current appropriation for this service is $1,750,000, and the report recommends its increase to $3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending with next June.

The benefits of this service are not confined to direct results. Besides increasing the mail matter entering and leaving country homes, and thus putting their occupants in more vital touch with each other, with business opportunities, and with the general movements of the world, it promotes good roads—which are required before a route is established—it enhances the value of farms, it tends to turn back the exodus therefrom, and it promotes cordial feelings toward the government which extends such facilities.

The rural free delivery movement is one of the most interesting features of the development of the postal service in this country. If it were possible to decrease some of the expenses of the department in other quarters—as regards second class mail, for instance—more money would be available and a more rapid extension of free delivery in rural districts, where it is so much needed, would be possible.

CASTELLANES MUST PAY THEIR DEBTS.

The New York Supreme Court has decided that the injunction directed against the trust fund left by the late Jay Gould, from which the Countess de Castellane has been receiving an income of $900,000, shall stand, but the payment of $200,000 as annual allowance is permitted. Under this decision the Gould brothers and Miss Helen Gould are restrained from paying their sister the full income from the estate, and the plaintiff in the case, Ditmarr, assignee of the art dealer, can proceed to collect the $377,000 which the Count Boni has neglected to pay him.

All the pleas made by the defense are overruled, the most vital one being that under one clause of Jay Gould's will the income from the trust fund is not liable for the debts or liabilities of the beneficiary, the Countess. The court decides that such a provision is opposed to the fundamental principles of the common law and that "it is against public policy that a man should have an estate to live on, but not an estate to pay debts with; that he should have the benefits of wealth without the responsibilities." The decision on this point is not only in accordance with the common law and public policy, but also with common sense and personal rights. Under any other view of the case creditors might be despoiled of their property without redress and debtors would be protected by the law in flagrantly dishonest transactions. Undoubtedly Jay Gould inserted this provision in his will with the best of intentions and he may even have foreseen just what has happened, but that is not a valid reason why his daughter and her husband should not pay their honest debts.

In the meanwhile, the extravagant couple still have $200,000 a year upon which to subsist. If they cannot live upon that in the style they like, then they must submit to fate and economize.

EDITOR of Commoner: Please give your views on Olney and Towne as the ticket for 1904 and oblige "CONSTANT READER."

AS REGARDS Delaware, the country still prefers A. Deadlock to Gasaddicks.

THE HON. HINKY-DINK'S attitude against Great Britain continues distinctly unfriendly.

TOPEKA makes no bones of admitting that it has more than a hundred joints.

THIS would be a helpless, benighted earth indeed if it were wholly Teslaless.

THE bumptious doctor who made a speech the other evening in which he spoke of women as "female talking machines" will observe that he has set a number of them to talking.

SUITING the action to the word, Mr. Towne made his anti-expansion speech and collapsed.

CONCERNING the projected lobster hatchery in Maine—but let us not become personal.

THE Washington Post, we are sorry to say, is trying to egg somebody on to starting a paper called the Uncommoner.

GUMBACCO might be useful in cases of seasickness.

WHAT really afflicts St. Louis is the microbe of envy.

SALOONS will close when they close, as heretofore.

ON, Governor Stanley, on!

SCARY nation!

IN A MINOR KEY.

Minne-Towne-Towne.

Then arose the gifted Charley,
Charley Towne of Minnesota,
Towne, the accidental statesman,
Statesman from the Zenith City,
Minnesota's Boanerges,
Champion of Aguinaldo,
Full of zeal to earn his mileage,
Towne, tall-ender, tall and talky,
Opened all his vocal floodgates,
Churned himself into a fever,
Shook his little bag of brimstone,
Pointed with a scornful finger
At the country's "lust for slaughter,"
At the man within the White House,
At the whole gum-dasted business
From the battle of Manila
To the Philippine Commission.
And he thundered and he snorted,
And he snorted and he thundered,
Sang fortissimo his swan song,
Bellowed it in mighty volume,
Split the ear drums of the groundlings,
Ramped and roared and whooped regardless,
Till the pale, affrighted beagers
Shook and shivered to their marrows,
And in agitated whispers
Asked the question, "why in thunder
Can't he stop? He's earned his mileage!"

Then the fiery, untamed statesman,
Minnesota's Boanerges,
Champion of Aguinaldo,
Rooter for the Filipinos,
Howling dervish of the Aunties,
Wearing Cushman Davis' toga
Like a beanpole in a clothes-bag,
Vocalist of non-expansion,
Towne, the statesman accidental,
From Duluth, the Zenith City,
City of the seas unsalted,
Feeling his last hour approaching,
Bellowed out his peroration,
Lifted up his voice and shouted,
Sounded forth his solemn warning,
Gave the world his farewell message,
Laid aside his misfit toga,
Wiped his chin, pulled down his waistcoat,
And made way for his successor.

The Antidote.

"As to this new organization of actors calling itself the 'White Rats,'" said the prominent member of the theatrical trust, "what is to hinder us from giving it a dose of 'Rough on White Rats'?"

Failed to Work.

"If you would always think twice before you speak, Johnny, dear, you never would get into any of these troubles with your playfellows."

"Huh, you don't know Arth Stapleford! You hain't got time to think once 'fore he hits ya!"

PERSONALS.

William Earl Cook of Portsmouth, R. I., supposed to be the oldest Mason in the world, celebrated his one hundred and fourth birthday on the 26th. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for eighty-two years.

Professor William McDonald of Bowdoin College has accepted the appointment of professor of history at Brown University to succeed Professor J. Franklin Jameson, who has resigned to accept a position at the University of Chicago.

Donald D. Cattanach, now a citizen of Providence, R. I., was foreman of the 300 decorators who decorated the marble-room in Buckingham Palace. Mr. Cattanach is a native of Inverness, in the Highlands of Scotland, and studied in the art schools of London. He has lived in Providence since 1887.

Timothy T. Sawyer, President of the Bunker Hill National Bank of Charlestown, Mass., is the oldest bank President in New England. He has been connected with the institution for more than fifty years, and has been its President since 1884. He is now 84 years old, but is able to attend to the exacting duties of his position.

Brevet Brigadier General James Cavanagh, who died recently at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 70 years, fought with the Irish Brigade in the war of the rebellion from Yorktown to Antietam. With Colonel Nugent he led the famous charge of that command at the battle of Fredericksburg, and fell dangerously wounded within a hundred feet of the enemy's position.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

SONG OF THE LADY DOCTORS.

Now, isn't it ridiculous, and isn't it preposterous?
A thorough-paced absurdity—explain it if you can,
That Dr. Lydston's laughing at us, chaffing at us, gaffing at us, 'stead of throwing taffy at us!
Hit him with a fan!
Instead of his deferring to us, gallantly referring to us as of our essential craft the titulary queens,
He has the cool audacity and the sublime mendacity to hold us up to ridicule as "female talk-machines."
Now, isn't that ridiculous? And isn't that preposterous? "Young doctors who can't marry rich should marry talky wives!"
It's a really debasing, and humanity-disgracing, and the very worst we ever heard in all our blessed lives.

MR. WU discusses American manners and institutions about as keenly as our old friend, "Bryce's American Commonwealth."

NOW if there were only an honesty virus it would be possible to get a new deal by vaccinating some of the City Hall folk.

MR. DUBBE IS AT DENVER.

Denver, Colo.—[Special.]—Forward my mail to Denver for a few days. Resting up. ANANIAS F. DUBBE.

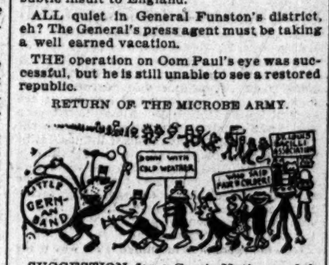
A GOOD practice to develop the imaginative powers is trying to imagine Fox Hunter Grover Cleveland taking a six-foot fence.

WE fear some of those London editors will construe Colonel Teddy's lion-baiting as a subtle insult to England.

ALL quiet in General Funston's district, eh? The General's press agent must be taking a well earned vacation.

THE operation on Oom Paul's eye was successful, but he is still unable to see a restored republic.

RETURN OF THE MICROBE ARMY.



SUGGESTION for a Carrie Nation medal: Amazon rampant, bartender couchant, crossed hatchets, with a background of broken bottles. Motto: "Ich Swat."

IT costs a dollar more to die on the West Side now. The liverymen have pushed the price on corteges that amount.

MISS PECKINPAUGH STILL PUNY.

Miss Susan Peckinpaugh is not so well at this writing.—Leavenworth (Ind.) Register.

IMAGINATIVE smallpox is listed as a disease by Inspector Spalding. He says it is not contagious.

STILL it may come under the itch for notoriety head, which is especially prevalent.

WE are indebted to the New York World for the interesting information that Minister Francis, who is covering Greece, comes from Troy and is accompanied by his daughter Helen.

IF Mrs. Nation had confined her efforts to destroying the alleged art works in saloons she would have made a hit instead of a bunch of contretemps.

IN MARS

They never heard of the Duke of Argyll (may his name be blessed!), who erected a scratching post for the benefit of the short-armed sons of Earth.

ON the strength of the injunction, "See Bob Burke," a lithographing concern attempted to collect $500 for pictures of the Mayor, but the Hon. Bobbie declines to dig up for a dead horse.

ALDERMAN NOVAK says that we black-frocked and white-tied folks have no occasion to patronize a saloon after midnight, as we "have it at home." The Alderman should stop the wagon when it is going by his house.

WIZARD FOURFLUSHA'S LATEST.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—I had an interesting chat with Nikola Fourflusha, the Wizard, tonight in his wizzery. He has dropped his vacuum lamp idea and is now at work on a great boon for people that patronize barber shops. "The popular impression," said the Wizard, "is that the chief infliction is the talkative barber; but the modern barber says little and commonly talks only when addressed by a customer. But have you not, while waiting your turn, been bored to death by a couple of sports discussing the last prize fight, or a pair of cheap lawyers boasting of their exploits before a jury, or a chattering porter, or a whistling 'shine'? Well, you insert one of these little plugs in each ear, the barber does the same, and shaver and shavee are at peace." "How about Mars?" I asked. "Anything new?" The Wizard smiled mysteriously. "You know what Edmond Dantes said," he replied. "'Wait!' But here's something new and surprising: The name of the planet isn't Mars at all." "The deuce!" I exclaimed. "What is it?" Again that mysterious smile. Nor could I extract another word.
MUNCHAUSEN P. DREAM.

[Evidently Mr. Dream had not heard of the Wizard's very latest, a new law in electricity.]

DR. LYDSTON says his remarks about female talking machines were intended as satire. "Satire," the poet tells us, "should like a polished razor keen, wound with a touch that's scarcely felt or seen." But Dr. Lydston used a board with nails in one end.

THE WOMAN BEAUTIFUL.

Undine: How often must I explain that one cannot have a peaches-and-cream complexion in this town unless one washes one's face? Try washing it every other day at first and gradually work up to a daily ablution. You will be surprised at the result.
MME. SQUEE GEE.

DURING the summer the drainage canal rather has the call as a show for visitors, but the old reliable Stock-Yards catches 'em in the winter.

IT is no more than polite to inform Mme. Bernhardt that in her line she is as great as the Chicago Stock-Yards.

THE "Carrie Nation club" is off the same piece as the endless prayer chain, and will wind up the same way.

AGAIN the friar question in the Philippines. No sooner are we out of the frying pan than we're into the friar.

MADE A GOOD HAUL.

H. Slaughter made a trip to his brother's farm at Shoo Fly and returned with his brother and two loads of calves.—Lone Tree (Ia.) Reporter.

THE statement of the University of Chicago divinity student that he took to tobacco to relieve dyspepsia reads like a page from De Quincy's "Confessions."

THE Terre Haute barber that shaved Dr. Rodermund is probably entertaining a case of nervous prostration.

ONE of the witnesses deposes that M. Rostand "was never satisfied with his own work." A Chicago gentleman says he preferred the work of S. E. Gross.

A CASE OF NURSE.

Charles Myers is nursing a sprained ankle.—Mount Morris News.

Why, let the night owl, then, go dry,
Or buy his beer by day;
Saloons must close at witching time:
So runs the world away.

GENERAL MERRITT says hazing cannot be stopped at West Point unless drastic measures are employed. Well, is there anything more drastic than the Hon. Adjective Driggs?

THE HON. GUS NOHE and the center of the stage are one and inseparable.

THERE is revolution in the very names of the latest Polish insurrectionists.

LES pauvre Castellanes! They have but a beggarly $200,000 a year to live on.

UP to date the Sängerfest fight at Cincinnati is the old-fashioned Talkfest.

THE midnight closing ordinance must be especially tough on the cabbies.

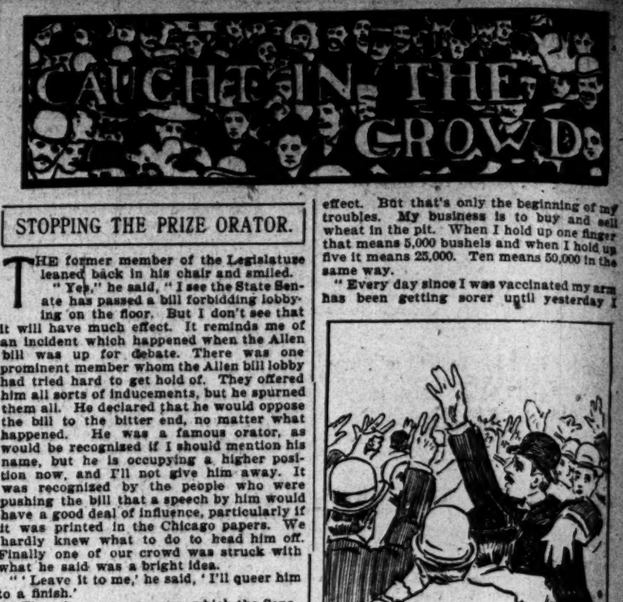
THIRTY new chaplains wanted for the navy. Rapid fire, of course.

WE have exchanged our Prince Albert coat for a King Edward.

IT is possible now to perceive the finish of the Snell will case.

BY all means take a vote on the subsidy bill.

BY "L." to Evanston! That's the ticket!
B. L. T.



STOPPING THE PRIZE ORATOR.

THE former member of the Legislature leaned back in his chair and smiled.

"Yes," he said, "I see the State Senate has passed a bill forbidding lobbying on the floor. But I don't see that it will have much effect. It reminds me of an incident which happened when the Allen bill was up for debate. There was one prominent member whom the Allen bill lobby had tried hard to get hold of. They offered him all sorts of inducements, but he spurned them all. He declared that he would oppose the bill to the bitter end, no matter what happened. He was a famous orator, as would be recognized if I should mention his name, but he is occupying a higher position now, and I'll not give him away. It was recognized by the people who were pushing the bill that a speech by him would have a good deal of influence, particularly if it was printed in the Chicago papers. We hardly knew what to do to head him off. Finally one of our crowd was struck with what he said was a bright idea.

"'Leave it to me,' he said, 'I'll queer him to a finish.'

"The afternoon came on which the Senator was to deliver his great speech. The Senate chamber was crowded when he got up. He plunged at once into denunciation of what he declared was 'the greatest iniquity ever perpetrated on a helpless community.' While he was in the midst of his oration the member who had promised to upset him called to his desk a little negro page who happened to be the possessor of tremendous voice. He pointed out Senator Jones, who was at the height of his eloquence, and whispered some directions to him.

"The page walked across the Senate chamber, and approached the orator, whose arms were flying like flails and whose voice was filling the room with its volume. There was dead silence in the chamber as the page plucked him by the sleeve, and said something which the orator evidently did not

"YOUR MONEY'LL BE READY TOMORROW MORNING."

catch. He stopped short and leaned over to the page.

"'What's that you say?' he said in a provoked tone.

"'Mr. Horrigan says,' roared the page in a tone which was perfectly audible all over the chamber, 'Mr. Horrigan says if you'll stop short where you are your money'll be ready for you tomorrow morning.'

"The Senate broke into a roar of laughter, and in the midst of the confusion Senator Jones sat down. The effect of his speech was entirely lost. A rule against lobbying on the floor would hardly have stopped that, would it?"

SHE WAS NATURALLY INSULTED.

One of the rules of the pet stock show, which closed on Saturday, was that no person should be allowed to leave the building with an animal in his possession without showing a pass from the Superintendent. The rule was a perfectly proper one and was intended to make it impossible for stolen animals to be taken away or for exhibitors to remove their pets without permission.

On Friday evening the man at the door saw a woman approach who had under her arm what in the dim light he was certain was a large and fluffy poodle dog. He stopped her, politely.

"Excuse me, Madam," he said, "have you got a pass?"

"What," answered the woman, indignantly, "a pass to get out of this building with. I guess not. I'd like to see you stop me."

She pressed past him and started out the the street entrance in a great hurry. The man on the door followed, calling to a police officer to accompany him.

"Here's a woman trying to get away with a poodle," he exclaimed.

Half a block off the two men caught up

"CALL LITTLE WILLIE A POODLE, WILL YOU?"

with the hurrying woman. The policeman spoke to her.

"Pardon me, Madam," he said. "You'll have to get a pass before we can let you go."

"A pass for what?" she demanded.

"For that poodle dog you've got under your arm, Madam," said the doorman, who was getting somewhat indignant himself.

The woman stopped short, unrolled the bundle of fur which she carried under her arm, and exhibited a small and red faced baby.

"Call little Willie a poodle dog, will you!" she shrieked, and slapped the astonished doorman a resounding whack on the cheek.

VACCINATION IN THE PIT.

"I have heard many tales of woe growing out of the prevalent smallpox scare and the consequent vaccination," said the broker in the wheat pit, "but I've got one of my own that beats them all. I got vaccinated a week ago and ever since I've had all sorts of trouble in keeping the other fellows away from the sore spot. Finally, I got a paper sign made which I wear pinned to the sleeve of my coat and that seems to have some effect. But that's only the beginning of my troubles. My business is to buy and sell wheat in the pit. When I hold up one finger that means 5,000 bushels and when I hold up five it means 25,000. Ten means 50,000 in the same way.

"Every day since I was vaccinated my arm has been getting sorer until yesterday I

"I CAN ONLY SELL 25,000 BUSHELS AT A TIME."

found I couldn't raise it above my head. I went into the pit with instructions to buy all the wheat I could get at three-eighths. Jenkins, standing across the pit, finally offered fifty at three-eighths and I started to take him up. I ran up the five fingers on my right hand and then tried to swing my left hand into line. But my arm was so sore that to save my life I couldn't get it above my waist. While I was struggling with it the closing bell rang and there I was with only half the wheat I wanted on hand.

"I went back to the office and tried to explain matters. I told them that my left arm was disabled and I couldn't get my hand above my waist line, and the firm really acted quite decently about it.

"'I appreciate the situation,' the old man said, 'and I don't want to be hard on you. According to your own story your working capacity is just half what it is under ordinary conditions. In other words, you can't buy more than 25,000 bushels of wheat at a time. We won't discharge you. We'll just cut your salary in proportion. When you get so that you can buy 50,000 bushels at a crack let me know and I'll see that you are properly boosted. Meanwhile do the best you can with the one mit you have left.'"

PROBLEM FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The women's clubs, or at least such of them as maintain regular quarters and hold regular meetings, have a new problem on their hands. They are anxious not to throw blame on people who do not deserve it, but at the same time they are tormented by a terrible suspicion that a well-organized gang of petty swindlers is taking advantage of their anxiety. For the last two or three years the women in charge of the various headquarters of the prominent clubs have been gathering up and preserving the gloves, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, and other similar articles found in the clubrooms after meetings of the clubs have adjourned. It has been noticed that the quantity and value of the articles discovered varies with the importance of the preceding meeting. If it has been marked by a heated or "perfectly terrible" debate the number of handkerchiefs and gloves picked up is large. If there has been nothing of importance on the program the rooms are correspondingly bare. At any rate, a large box has been filled with kid gloves of practically all shades and sizes at the rooms of the Chicago Woman's club, and similar collections have been made at the other club headquarters.

"AH! THIS PAIR IS MINE."

The suspicion which is now tormenting the managers of the different clubs has been caused by a well-dressed woman who has visited the clubrooms of several of the more prominent organizations within the last two or three weeks. At one she has inquired if a lost pair of kid gloves has been found, and has picked out a new and stylish pair when the box has been turned over to her. At another she has asked for a missing umbrella, and has carried away the best specimen in the collection. At a third clubroom she has accumulated a handsome lace handkerchief. The suspicion has now become strong that she is not a friend of a club member, as she has uniformly described herself, but merely a vulgar swindler, who is intent on gathering a handsome wardrobe at the expense of the more careless members of the women's clubs.

HORACE GREELEY'S PRODIGALITY.

Horace Greeley, writes A. K. McClure, in February Success, was lavish in his gifts, often to most unworthy recipients, and was most sensitive when admonished on the subject by even his closest friends. He loaned thousands of dollars to a scapegrace son of Commodore Vanderbilt, and, when Vanderbilt appealed to him to stop it, Greeley curtly closed the conversation by saying he did not expect the Commodore to pay the loan.

In one of the many conversations I had with him in his dingy office in the old Tribune Building, I ventured to suggest that he was a more generous giver than his means justified; to which he answered: "Well, I guess that's so, but I can't stop it. I am like the Southern planter who, after spending the proceeds of his crop in winter reveling, closed up the account by selling a nigger; I do it by selling a share of the Tribune." He originally owned nearly or quite one-half the paper. When he died, he had but one share remaining of the 100.

Never Touched "The Tribune."

Chicago's Board of Health is causing its Public Library to be disinfected. Its newspapers ought not to be overlooked, either.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

And Where Is He?

The most recent query is, Who is Mr. Nation?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

PARISIANS TELL ABOUT "CYRANO."

Their Depositions in the Gross Plagiarism Suit Read in Court.

PLAINTIFF IS PLEASED.

Copying Clerks Shed Interesting Light on Rostand's Methods of Work.

HIS WIFE'S ACTIVE PART.

The Paris depositions in the "Cyrano de Bergerac" plagiarism case were opened in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. They shed much light on the characteristics of Edmond Rostand and the manner in which he wrote the play that S. E. Gross says was filched from his "Merchant Prince of Corniville."

Mr. Gross' attorneys consider the testimony in the depositions a great victory for the Chicagoan, as they go to show that "Cyrano" was written in the fall of 1897, after the presentation of the "Merchant Prince." This is in contradiction of the testimony of Rostand, who swore that the play was completed early in 1897.

Mr. Gross' lawyers declare that the whole case hangs on the exact date of the writing of the two plays, and that unless some rebuttal testimony is brought out to establish the claim of the French author their case is won. The court has given leave to extend the time for taking depositions so that it is probable the matter will not be submitted to Judge Kohlsaat for several months.

Mme. Rostand's Active Part.

The testimony presented yesterday was taken in Paris last December before Special Commissioner Herbert Boyd. The witnesses were all connected with an agency at which most of Rostand's plays were copied. It was shown that Mme. Rostand had an active part in the preparation of the manuscript. A balcony scene was described also wherein Rostand stood on the balcony like Roxanne, with the copying clerk at Cyrano's post below catching pages of the manuscript as they came fluttering down from the author's desk.

The principal witness in Paris was Marius Castinel, a copying clerk, who did much work for Rostand. The work on "Cyrano" was begun in July, 1897, the witness said, though he did not take part in it until September. He also copied the play, "L'Aiglon," in November, 1899. Castinel said he was summoned to the Rostand residence, where he worked in the billiard-room, while the author and Mme. Rostand prepared the manuscript in an adjoining room. Husband and wife always worked together, he said, and fully one-half the manuscript was in the handwriting of "the madame."

"Was not most of the manuscript in the writing of M. Rostand?" he was asked.

"No," was the reply. "Whole pages were written by the wife, and on other sheets of manuscript her handwriting appeared in corrections of verse or words."

"Was not all the copy legible?"

"M. Rostand's handwriting was so badly written that his wife had to rewrite it in order to save my time."

Castinel said he was occupied part of the time at the Rostand home in Paris, and again at the country residence, and on several occasions was obliged to work all night, as the author and his wife grew so enthusiastic over the work they would not rest.

Always Trying to Better His Work.

Rostand, the witness said, was never satisfied with his own work and insisted on changing words here and there even when the play was being rehearsed at the Porte St. Martin Theater.

"Things were never perfect, according to M. Rostand's ideas," he said, "and he was always embellishing and working to improve the text. Each act was read at the theater for rehearsal, and M. Coquelin knew his part long before the work was completed. A general rehearsal of the piece was held in December, 1897, and even then the copyist was called into the playhouse to correct words and verses to suit the fancy of the author.

The witness was questioned closely about the hour of the day or night certain parts of the play were written and whether the husband or wife had prepared the manuscript. He was unable to tell this. The acting version of the play contained a line where one of the players laughs. This appears in an identical scene in Mr. Gross' play, and the witness was asked if this were not an unusual coincidence.

"That is merely the expression of a laugh," he replied, "which is common to many plays."

Manuscripts Closely Guarded.

Mme. Marie Perreau, who was proprietor of the copying agency, testified that she knew the playwright and his wife well and that the latter "always paid their bills promptly." Rostand, she said, insisted that all copying work be done at his residence, and none of the manuscript was allowed out of the house before the play was ready for presentation. Mme. Perreau testified that she received the first order to work on "Cyrano" in July, and in October the work was given to Castinel.

Tells of a "Balcony Scene."

Ernest J. Colen, another copying clerk, told of the "balcony scene." Said he:

"When my employer went to his country home he took me along. There I worked on the copy in the open air. Each sheet of manuscript was given to me as soon as completed, and sometimes I received two or three pages at a time. M. Rostand would come out on the balcony of his home and throw the sheets of manuscript down to me."

Emile Bonnard testified that he had prepared all the printed matter of "Cyrano."

Gross Denies Conference Story.

It was reported yesterday that a meeting had been arranged between M. Coquelin and Mr. Gross in which they were to discuss the French presentation here of "Cyrano." Late in the afternoon, however, Mr. Gross stated there had been no meeting and declared with much positiveness there would not be one.

"Under the circumstances I do not consider that I am called on to meet M. Coquelin," he said, "and, inasmuch as I have been told there is a report that I approached M. Coquelin through friends asking for a meeting, I think it proper for me to say this is not true. I never approached M. Coquelin, but on the other hand, I have been approached, with an invitation to meet a personal friend of his who would arrange for a meeting between us. I respectfully declined this invitation. I have no desire to meet M. Coquelin for the simple reason I think there is an ulterior purpose behind this suggestion of him or his friends.

"M. Coquelin took occasion immediately after his arrival in this country to assail me in what I consider an entirely unwarranted manner, and while I notice he seems to be revising his opinions considerably, doubtless as the result of a better understanding of things, I fail to see where any good is to come to me from this proposed meeting. I presume M. Coquelin is a finished actor, but I cannot say I have much confidence in him or in Frenchmen in general after my experience with them."

Takes Umbrage at Social Attentions.

Mr. Gross seemed exercised at the social attentions which are being paid Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin.

"Their arrival here seems to have developed an abnormal tuft-hunting mania on the part of Chicago's society class," he said. "I don't remember ever to have seen it in so acute a form here before. What a commentary it is on our reputed democracy that every time a foreign notable comes over here our so-called best people fall over one another in their desire to fall down and worship him or her. Coquelin and Bernhardt seem to be playing 'Rostand' off the stage as well as on it."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

M. Coquelin to Be Mr. Mansfield's Host

The French and the American portrayers of Cyrano de Bergerac will dine together on Saturday night. M. Coquelin will be the host of the occasion. It will not be the first meeting of the two players, for they have had an acquaintance of some length. They were in New York at the same time, and on Saturday night preceding the opening of the French company's engagement Mr. Mansfield gave a dinner to M. Coquelin. The courtesy is now to be returned. The two have met informally, however, in the interval since the French comedian reached the city. If Mr. Mansfield desires he can see M. Coquelin's performance of their common play this afternoon, as he does not give a matinée performance of "Henry V." If he goes it will not be to see the play for the first time. He was in London when M. Coquelin introduced M. Rostand's play to the English public.

M. Coquelin will give the last two presentations of the piece today. "La Tosca" will be played tomorrow night and "Camille" on Friday night. The audience last night was larger than that of Monday night.

MacDowell Is Indisposed.

Melbourne MacDowell is no longer in the part of Marc Antony in the Hopkins Theater presentation of "Cleopatra." He is ill at the Leland Hotel, a victim, the attending physician says, of grip. He broke down on the stage on Monday afternoon, and started to tell the audience that two performances a day were more than he could stand. He was led into the wings, and sohrtly afterwards submitted to being taken to the cab. It was said yesterday his condition was not dangerous, and his return to the stage was promised for Sunday, when "La Tosca" will be revived.

Richard Buhler took the rôle of Antony on Monday night, reading a large part of it. Yesterday afternoon, however, he had finished committing it to memory, and was playing it with considerable readiness.

Current Vaudeville.

Marion Manola, the former comic opera singer, is a vaudeville performer in the city this week. She began an engagement at the Olympic Theater on Monday, singing a variety of songs. Her audience yesterday was free in its expressions of favor. Emily Lytton is at the same theater, playing a farcical sketch, "Next." George Thatcher, the minstrel, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Esmonde, in sketch, are the chief of the other entertainers.

Ezra Kendal has transferred himself and his monologue to the Chicago Opera-House this week. There also may be found Fred Hallen and Mollie Fuller and Caron and Herbert.

At the Haymarket the bill is headed by Agnes Herndon and by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy.

Miss Hosmer to Return to Chicago.

Miss May Hosmer, who for a number of seasons was the leading woman of the Hopkins stock company, was engaged yesterday to fill a similar post in the Victoria Theater stock company. The Victoria is the North Clark street theater which has been known as the Star and the Clark Street Theater. It is to be opened on Feb. 25 as a combination stock company and vaudeville house of popular price category. Miss Hosmer is at present in New York.

Three Song Concerts.

Arthur M. Burton, a baritone who but recently has come to Chicago from Europe, will make his first professional appearance here tonight at 8 o'clock in a recital in Kimbal Hall. His selections will be "All the World Awakes Today," and "The Dew Upon the Lily," by E. German; Loewe's "How Deep the Slumber of the Floods"; Hasting's "A Red, Red Rose"; "Lungi Dal Caro Bene," by Secchi; "Standchen" of Brahms; "Marie" and "Mädchen Mit Dem Rothen Mündchen," by Franz; "Intermezzo" and "Widmung," by Schumann; "Who Is Sylva?" of Schubert; "Three Roses Red," by H. Norris; "Long Ago in Alcala," by Messager; four old Irish melodies and one old English song. Mr. Burton will have the assistance of Emil Liebling, who will play a MacDowell Prelude, a transcription of the "Magic Fire Scene," the Rubinstein A minor Barcarolle, Godard's, "Pan's Flute," and Reinecke's Ballade opus 20.

At the same hour in University Hall tonight Herbert L. Waterous will be heard in a concert given as his farewell appearance in Chicago before starting for Europe for study. He will sing a duet by Abt, with Mrs. Waterous; Flegler's "The Horn," the Handel "Honor and Arms," and the Cardinal's Song from "The Jewess." The assisting talent will be Mrs. Waterous, Mrs. Schmidt, and Messrs. Seeboeck, Newton, and Kuhn.

On Friday evening in University Hall will witness the début here of Miss Bertha M. Kaderly, a mezzo-soprano whose singing of German lieder is especially commended. Her program includes among other selections the "Bridal Songs" of Peter Cornelius, which group of songs it is believed has never before been sung in public in America. Miss Kaderly will be assisted by Theodore Spiering and W. C. E. Seeboeck.

WILL OF MRS. STURGES GIVES FAMILY $3,000,000.

After Bequests Amounting to $100,000 Are Given to Brothers and Sisters the Residue Goes to the Six Children.

The will of Mary D. Sturges, filed for probate yesterday, disposes of an estate of $3,000,000 among members of her family. Mrs. Sturges died at Coronado, Cal., recently. The will, which was drawn on May 3, 1899, makes the following direct bequests:

Wallace Delafield, brother	$25,000
Ella D. Sturges, sister	25,000
Edith Scott, niece	10,000
Mary Delafield Sturges, niece	25,000
Benton Sturges, nephew	10,000
Kate B. Sturges, niece	10,000
Lilly B. Sturges, niece	10,000
Mary E. McDowell	2,500
Emma L. Graham	2,500

The residue of the estate is divided equally among the six children of the testatrix. Her daughters, Ethel Sturges Dummer, 115 Lincoln Park boulevard, and Marion Delafield Sturges, 107 Lincoln Park boulevard, are named as executors of the estate and guardians of George Sturges, a minor son.

The estate consists of realty to the value of $100,000 and personal property $2,900,000. The only piece of realty named in the will is a residence at Lake Geneva, Wis., which the testator desired to have withheld from sale as long as is thought best.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The mantle represented is becoming for young ladies. It is made of light colored

EVENING MANTLE.

velvet or taffetas, trimmed with little corded plaits of écru guipure. The bottom is adorned with a deep ruche.—New York Herald.

To Prevent the Grip.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS.

LETTER LXVII.

Do you forgive me for coming into your life, beloved? I do not know in what way I can have hurt you, but I know that I have. Perhaps without knowing it we exchange salves for the wounds we have given and received? Dearest, I trust those I send reach you: I send them, wishing till I grow weak. My arms strain and become tired trying to be wings to carry them to you: and I am glad of that weariness—it seems to be some virtue that has gone out of me. If all my body could go out in the effort, I think I should get a glimpse of your face, and the meaning of everything then at last.

I have brought in a wild rose to lay here in love's cenotaph, among all my thoughts of you. It comes from a graveyard full of "little deaths." I remember once sending you a flower from the same place when love was still fortunate with us. I must have been reckless in my happiness to do that!

Beloved, if I could speak or write out all my thoughts, till I had emptied myself of them, I feel that I should rest. But there is no emptying the brain by thinking. Things thought come to be thought again over and over, and more and fresh come in their train: children and grandchildren, generations of them, sprung from the old stock. I have many thoughts now, born of my love for you, that never came when we were together—grandchildren of our days of courtship. Some of them are set down here, but others escape and will never see your face!

If (poor word, it has the sound but no hope of a future life)—still, if you should ever come back to me and want, as you would want, to know something of the Me in between—I could put these letters that I keep into your hands and trust them to say for me that no day have I been truly, that is to say willingly, out of your heart. When Richard Feverel comes back to his wife, do you remember how she takes him to see their child, which till then he had never seen—and its likeness to him as it lies asleep? Dearest, have I not been as true to you in all that I leave here written?

If, when I come to my finish, I get any truer glimpse of your mind, and am sure of what you would wish, I will leave word that these shall be sent to you. If not, I must suppose knowledge is still delayed, not that it will not reach you.

Sometimes I try still not to wish to die. For my poor body's sake I wish well to have its last chance of coming to pass. It is the unhappy unfulfilled clay of life, I think, which robbed of its share of things set ghosts to walk: mists which rise out of a ground that has not worked out its fruitfulness, to take the shape of old desires. If I leave a ghost, it will take your shape, not mine, dearest: for it will be "as trees walking" that the "lovers of trees" will come back to earth. Browning did not know that. Some one else, not Browning, has worded it for us: a lover of trees far away sends his soul back to the country that has lost him, and there "the traveler, marveling why, halts on the bridge to hearken how soft the poplars sigh," not knowing that it is the lover himself who sighs in the trees all night. That is how the ghosts of real love come back into the world. The ghosts of love and the ghosts of hatred must be quite different: these bring fear, and those none. Come to me, dearest, in the blackest night, and I will not be afraid.

How strange that when one has suffered most, it is the poets (those who are supposed to sing) who best express things for us. Yet singing is the thing I feel least like. If ever a heart once woke up to find itself full of tune, it was mine; now you have drawn all the song out of it, emptied it dry: and I go to the poets to read epitaphs. I think it is their cruelty that appeals to me: they can sing of grief! O hard hearts!

Sitting here thinking of you, my ears have suddenly become wide open to the night sounds outside. A night jar is making its beautiful burr in the stillness, and there are things going away and away, telling me the whereabouts of life like points on a map made for the ear. You, too, are somewhere outside, making no sound: and listening for you I heard these. It seemed as if my brain had all at once opened and caught a new sense. Are you there? This is one of those things which drop to us with no present meaning: yet I know I am not to forget it as long as I live.

Good night! At your head, at your feet, is there any room for me tonight, beloved?

LETTER LXVIII.

Dearest: The thought keeps troubling me how to give myself to you most, if you should ever come back for me when I am no longer here. These poor letters are all that I can leave; will they tell you enough of my heart?

O, into that, wish any wish that you like, and it is there already! My heart, dearest, only moves in the wish to be what you desire.

Yet I am conscious that I cannot give, unless you shall choose to take; and though I write myself down each day your willing slave, I cry my wares in a market where there is no bidder to hear me.

Dearest, though my whole life is yours, it is little you know of it. My wish would be to have every year of my life blessed by your consciousness of it. Barely a year of me is all that you have, truly, to remember; though I think five summers at least came to flower, and withered in that one.

I wish you knew my whole life; I cannot tell it; it was too full of infinitely small things. Yet what I can remember I would like to tell you now; so that some day, perhaps, perhaps, my childhood may here and there be warmed long after its death by your knowledge coming to it and discovering in it more than you knew before.

How I long, dearest, that what I write may look up some day and meet your eye! Beloved, then, however faded the ink may have grown, I think the spirit of my love will remain fresh in it; I kiss you on the lips with every word. The thought of "good by" is never to enter here; it is A revidersi for ever and ever; "Love, love," and "meet again!" The words we put into a thrush's song on a day you will remember, when all the world for us was a garden.

Dearest, what I can tell you of older days—little things they must be—I will; and I know that if you ever come to value them at all, their littleness will make them doubly welcome; just as to know that you were once called a "gallous young hound" by people whom you plagued when a boy was to me a darling discovery; all at once I caught my childhood's imaginary comrade to my young spirit's heart and kissed him, brow and eyes.

Good night, good night! Tomorrow I will find you some earliest memory; the dew of Hermon be on it when you come to it—if ever!

O, beloved, could you see into my heart now, or I into yours, time would grow to nothing for us, and my childhood would stay unwritten!

From far and near I gather my thoughts of you for the kiss I cannot give. Good night, dearest.

LETTER LXIX.

Beloved: I remember my second birthday. I am quite sure of it, because my third I remember so infinitely well. Then I was taken in to see Arthur lying in baby bridal array of lace fringes and gauze, and received in my arms held up for me by Nan-nan the awful weight and imperial importance of his small body.

I think from the first I was told of him as my "brother"; cousin I have never been able to think him. But all this belongs to my third; on my second, I remember being on a floor of roses; and they told me if I would go across to a cupboard and pull it open there would be something there waiting for me. And it was on all-fours that I went all eagerness across great patches of rose-pattern, till I had butted my way through a door left ajar, and found in a cardboard box of bright tinsel and flowers two little wax babes in the wood lying.

I think they gave me my first sense of color, except, perhaps, the rose carpet which came earlier, and they remained for quite a long time the most beautiful thing I knew. It is strange that I cannot remember what became of them, for I am sure I neither broke nor lost them—perhaps it was done for me; Arthur came afterwards, the tomb of many of my early joys, and the maker of so many new ones. He, dearest, is the one, the only one, who has seen the tears that belong truly to you; and he blesses me with such wonderful patience when I speak your name, allowing that perhaps I know better than he. And after the wax babies I had him for my third birthday.

[To be continued.]

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

Copyright, 1901, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

KING LEOPOLD has developed such an extraordinary enthusiasm for automobiling that he is now having a large gypsy cart, or rather van, built by a Paris firm. It contains three compartments, a bedroom, dressing-room, and servants' room; is provided with a motor of thirty horse-power, and will have a speed of thirty-seven miles an hour. It is to cost about $30,000, and its consumption of gasoline will amount to about $2.50 an hour. The King proposes to employ this motor palace on wheels for long trips by road.

The Belgians are not dissatified with this new fad of their King. For it has had the effect of turning his attention to the shocking condition of the highways of his dominions, which are now being carefully inspected with a view to their being placed in a proper state of repair.

The Duchess of Talleyrand-Perigord, so long known under the name of the Princess de Sagan, seems destined to remain forever before the courts, and I cannot think of any other member of the French aristocracy who has during the last three decades had so much litigation of one kind and another. This time she is being sued by her sister-in-law, the Countess Jean de Castellane. The Countess, a sister of the Duke of Talleyrand-Perigord, and who on being left a widow by the German Prince Fuerstenberg, became the wife of Count Jean de Castellane, brother of Boni de Castellane, and many years her junior, is anxious to see the Duke, to whom she has always been much attached. The Duchess, however, declines to allow this, has shut her doors in the face of the Countess, and absolutely declines to permit Mme. Jean de Castellane to hold any communication with the Duke. The Countess has in consequence thereof appealed to the courts about the matter.

It may be remembered that a year ago the Duchess, whose brother, Baron Seilliere, is now in this country married to the widowed Mrs. Livermore of New York, was the defendant in two similar suits, one brought by her husband's brother, the Duke of Montmorency, and the other by her own son Helie, who now bears the title of Prince of Sagan. In both instances she was forced to yield.

The Duke, it must be explained, is feebleminded since the stroke of paralysis by which he was prostrated some three or four years ago. He was living at the time at the club known as the Cercle de Rue Royale, of which he is still President, and where he had made his home for the twenty-five years or more that had elapsed since the day when he quitted his wife's house, vowing never to return or to have anything more to do with her. He was being nursed during his illness by his brother, the Duke of Montmorency, and by his eldest son. One day while both were absent the Duchess appeared upon the scene with a carriage and a couple of male nurses, coolly bundled the helpless and at that time completely imbecile man into a carriage, and having thus kidnaped him conveyed him to her house in the Faubourg St. Germain, where, save for an occasional visit to Cannes, he has since remained. By thus obtaining possession of her husband she relieved herself of the obligation of paying him $20,000 a year, which she had been condemned by the courts to turn over to him in the shape of alimony as long as he lived apart from her.

Countess Jean de Castellane is likely to win her case.

Among others who have been engaged in legal proceedings with the Duchess have been her own three brothers, Raymond, Frank, and the late Roger de Seilliere; the picture dealer, Sedelmeyer, and nearly every one of her relatives, besides unpaid servants and unpaid tradesmen galore. She is famed as one of the most avaricious and litigous women in all France, and is correspondingly unpopular.

Baron Henry de Rothschild (who may be described as the medical member of the great financial dynasty of Rothschild) has for some years past been devoting himself to such an extent to the study of milk that he is now recognized as the leading expert on the subject in Europe. Recently he has been delivering a course of lectures on milk at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, which have attracted an immense amount of attention, not only by reason of the knowledge which they afford, but likewise more particularly in consequence of his startling and authoritative statement to the effect that of the 133 gallons of milk that enter the City of Paris every day 126 are to such an extent unfit for consumption as to constitute a dangerous and disease spreading fluid. He strongly advises sterilization by the Pasteur method, which consists of heating the milk in hermetically sealed vessels to 120° centigrade as the only means of averting the danger.

Count Antonelli, whose death occurred on board the steamer Savoia, on which he was returning to Italy from South America, was the nephew of Cardinal Antonelli, the famous Secretary of State of Pope Pius IX. After an exceedingly stormy youth, and after being mixed up in all kinds of escapades, he directed his steps towards Africa, made his way to Abyssinia, became acquainted with the Negus, and eventually sold him a large quantity of rifles and guns. Returning to Italy to arrange for their delivery, he impressed upon the government the fact that he enjoyed in an altogether exceptional degree the confidence of the dusky Emperor and induced Crispi, who was then Prime Minister, to appoint him as Italian Envoy to Abyssinia, arguing that he would be able to secure for his government through his personal influence all sorts of exceptional advantages and privileges.

On the strength of this he was, in spite of his youth, appointed Plenipotentiary and as such concluded in the name of Italy that unfortunate treaty of Uccial, which was the cause of the disastrous Abyssinian wars. For whereas the Abyssinian text merely provided for a treaty of friendship between two allies of equal rank, the Italian version stipulated that Abyssinia should submit to the suzerainty of Italy and that the Negus should become in every sense of the word the vassal of the Italian monarch. Nor was it until several years afterwards, when Italy endeavored to enforce the terms of its version of the treaty, that the fraud was discovered.

The extent to which Premier Crispi was a party thereto remains a subject for speculation. At any rate for some time after the negotiation of the treaty Count Antonelli was the object of his most marked favor. He was appointed Secretary General of the Department of Foreign Affairs at Rome, became a daily visitor at the Crispi house, and ultimately became engaged to be married to Crispi's daughter, who is now married to the Sicilian Prince of Linguaglosse.

I am unable to say who it was that broke off the match. Possibly it may have been the girl who jilted the Count. At any rate the rupture occurred. At any rate, Crispi seemed to think that the Count required some kind of consolation, which could be best obtained in a far off land, and so he sent him off as Minister to Buenos Ayres, where he distinguished himself in pushing Italian interests, but unfortunately became involved in some ridiculous squabble at the theater there with the French Consul. The latter challenged him to a duel, which the Count declined for reasons which must have appeared satisfactory to his chief, the Duke of Sermoneta, at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs, as he was shortly afterwards promoted to be Minister at Rio, a post which he held at the time of his death.

Golden Wedding at Joliet.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Patterson of this city celebrated their golden wedding anniversary here today.

Chicago and Florida Limited
Via Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R., E. and T. H. R. R., L. and N. R. R., Plant System, and F. E. C. Railway. Only one night out, Chicago to Florida. Solid daily vestibuled service Chicago to St. Augustine. Pullman coaches, drawing-room sleeping car. All meals in dining cars. Pullman coach and drawing-room buffet sleeping car to New Orleans. Leave Chicago daily, 11:05 a. m. The finest and fastest service to the South. City ticket office, 131 Adams street. Telephone Central 555.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MME. BERNHARDT TO GIVE READING AT FULLERTON HALL.

Mrs. J. G. Coleman Entertains M. Coquelin at Breakfast and Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor to Be Hosts at a Supper for Him—Reception for West End Woman's Club at Mrs. Edward G. Clark's Residence—Two Weddings Last Evening.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will give a reading on Friday at 3 p. m. at Fullerton Hall, similar to those she gives on afternoons in her theater in Paris. The affair will be under the auspices of the Alliance Française, and will be in the nature of a public reception to Mme. Bernhardt. The invitations will be sent out by the Art Institute. Members of the Board of Directors of the Art Institute, the officers of the Alliance Française, and a few invited guests will occupy seats on the stage. Mme. Bernhardt will be introduced by M. Henri Merou, the French Consul, and President of the Chicago branch of the Alliance Française. After the reading Mme. Bernhardt will be shown through the rooms of the Art Institute. It is announced that M. Coquelin will be present at the reading and will take an active part.

Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, 158 Rush street, gave a breakfast yesterday for M. Coquelin Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor will give a supper tomorrow night for M. Coqulin. Mrs. Charles L. Strobel, 570 Division street, will give a luncheon on Friday for the French actor.

Mrs. Edward G. Clark, 330 Ashland boulevard, gave a large reception yesterday afternoon for the West End Woman's club. Three hundred invitations were sent out, and the following women of the club assisted in receiving:

Mrs. Walter L. Pond.	Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon.
Mrs. Edgar A. Hill.	Mrs. W. J. Aiken.
Mrs. H. A. Eckhart.	Mrs. Stearns.
Mrs. J. T. Dickson.	Mrs. C. E. Benson.
Mrs. Benjamin Hoskin.	Mrs. R. L. Tatham.
Mrs. E. B. Cobb.	
Mrs. W. W. Cole.	

The decorations were in blue and white, the club colors. Among the guests were:

Mrs. Charles H. Fitz-Simons.	Mrs. Albert G. Lane.
Mrs. W. J. Chalmers.	Mrs. Thomas Kane.
Mrs. John B. Sherwood.	Mrs. A. E. Hoadley.
Mrs. T. D. Wallace.	Mrs. R. S. Greenlee.
Mrs. W. F. Rollo.	Mrs. W. M. Dandy.
Mrs. W. W. Norris.	Mrs. H. A. Christy.
Mrs. A. H. Loomis.	Mrs. F. L. Auten.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, 1910 Calumet avenue, gave a dinner and theater party on Monday evening. The guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Aldis.	Mr. and Mrs. William Moore.
Mrs. Emmons Blaine.	Mrs. Beach.
Mrs. John S. Hannah.	Mr. Gari Melchers.
Dr. Klebs.	

Miss Marion Ream, 1901 Prairie avenue, gave a luncheon for her guest, Miss Bissell of Dubuque, Ia. There were fifty guests.

Miss Emily Lyon, 72 Astor street, gave a luncheon yesterday for twelve young women. Mrs. T. R. Lyon will give a luncheon next Wednesday.

Mrs. H. M. McIntosh, 3068 Michigan avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Thomas Russell Wyles. In the evening there was a supper for the receiving party.

Mrs. Emma M. Bedell and Mrs. Alice L. Thacher will hold a reception this afternoon from 3 till 6 o'clock at 507 Monroe street.

Miss Helen Snow, 205 Goethe street, will give a musical tomorrow evening. Mr. Isham and Mr. Devoll will sing.

Mr. and Mrs. Heliger A. de Windt will give a dinner tomorrow evening at the Virginia for Mrs. James Perkins of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, 1912 Prairie avenue, will give a dinner on Feb. 6.

Miss Dora Gertrude Marden and Mr. Moses G. Baum were married last evening at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Moritz Brown, 3406 South Park boulevard, the Rev. Joseph Stolz performing the ceremony.

The wedding of Miss Irma Lois Smith, daughter of Mrs. Robert Jordan Smith, and Mr. Harry Lock Dederer of Brooklyn, N. Y., took place last evening at 7:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, 359 Ashland boulevard. Mr. R. E. Smith was the best man, but the bride was unattended. After March 1 Mr. and Mrs. Dederer will be at home at 234 East Twelfth street, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

The Kilo association will give a reception at the Art Institute on Friday evening from 8 till 10:30 o'clock to view the annual exhibit of Chicago artists.

The Country club of Evanston will give a minstrel entertainment tomorrow evening.

The Kenwood club will give a concert on Friday evening, followed by dancing.

GIVE CLUB PRESIDENTS' IDEAS.

Women Meet at South Side Rooms, Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and Make Addresses.

Presidents' day, inaugurated by the South Side Woman's club a year ago, was observed again yesterday at the clubrooms, Madison avenue and Fiftieth street. Mrs. Arthur M. Edwards, President of the Chicago Woman's club, who was among the guests, said she believed it to be the part of the President of a club to keep her hand out of the management and policies of the club as much as possible.

The subject for the meeting was "The Club Presidency, Its Opportunity for Helping to Build Up and Maintain a High Standard of Citizenship." Mrs. Julia B. Shattuck, ex-President of the South Side club, agreed with Mrs. Edwards about the part of a club President.

"We are told," she said, "that the women of colonial times had great influence upon the history of those days. It was in a quiet and unassuming way. They did not have clubs of women as we do now. An ex-President of the Chicago Woman's club illustrates all that has been required of the club President by the speakers here. Mrs. Flower was careful while President to allow the club affairs to go on as the directors determined. Since that time she has devoted herself to one policy as an individual, which is to provide care for delinquent children. The Commercial club has undertaken to raise $250,000, but it was the women's clubs that started the movement."

Mrs. George Watkins, President of the club, opened the discussion. Mrs. S. C. Stanton, President of the Woman's Columbian club; Mrs. F. L. Fake, ex-President of the South Side club; and Mrs. Robert B. Farson, ex-President of the State Federation of Clubs, were among the speakers. Among the guests were:

Mrs. F. A. Lorenz, President of the Travel Class.
Mrs. A. P. Brink, President of the Ravenswood Woman's club.
Miss Julia I. Felsenthal, President of the Chicago section, National Council of Jewish Women.
Mrs. T. G. McLaury, President of the Kenwood Forinightly club.
Mrs. John C. Bundy of Evanston.

ASK FOR MANY NEW SCHOOLS.

Delegations from All Over the City Face Special Board of Education Committee.

Delegations from many parts of the city waited on the Special School committee appointed to select sites for new schools, yesterday afternoon. Arthur W. Pulver headed a delegation of six from the North Shore Improvement association that asked relief for the Goudy and Horace Greeley Schools. C. W. Randolph presented a request from residents in the neighborhood of the Hawthorne School, School street and Seminary avenue, for an addition to the building.

A committee from Bryn Mawr asked for a six-room building to relieve the Parkside School branch. In the Woodlawn district Trustee Keating recommended to the committee the erection of a twelve-room building. The Cuyler Business-Men's Improvement association's committee declared that in that district the schools are so crowded that 600 pupils are obliged to attend only half the time, and several hundred others are forced to remain at home.

Thomas Roche with three others stated that for the lack of a playground at the Goodrich and Jackson Schools pupils ran wild about the streets, breaking windows and destroying property. The committee decided it was deemed cheaper to buy land than to pay for a policeman. The committee will not make a report to the board at its next meeting. It is expected that twenty-five new buildings will be erected during the year.

Burlington Route

CHEAP RATES TO THE WEST

FEBRUARY 5 AND 19

Round-trip tickets will be sold on these days at about one-half the regular rate, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Black Hills, S. D., Puget Sound, many points in Nebraska, Kansas and other sections of the west, northwest and southwest. Kindly inquire for particulars at

Ticket Office, 211 Clark St. Telephone, Main 3831.

GHETTO "DIVORCES" ILLEGAL, JUSTICE DOOLEY DECLARES.

Practice of Separating with a Rabbinical Decree and Agreement Drawn by a Notary Scored in Schiff Case.

A rebuke was administered by Justice Dooley to B. J. Schiff and others yesterday when the case of Jake Steinfeld, charged with wife abandonment, was called for hearing. The courtroom was crowded with Jewish people, both men and women.

The document produced in court at the last hearing, and by which Steinfeld and his wife agreed to live separately, was again offered as evidence. It was the opinion of the lawyers interested in the case that the document read more like a decree of divorce than a simple agreement to live apart. Schiff admitted having made out the "divorce," as Steinfeld persists in calling the paper. He drew it at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Steinfeld. He did not believe he violated the laws of the State in making such an instrument, but said he would never issue another.

Steinfeld's lawyer showed that the defendant had been granted a church divorce by Rabbi Joseph Komisarsky. The latter took the stand and admitted having granted the couple a divorce according to the laws of the Jewish Church. The rabbi explained the meaning of the Jewish divorce law and said in each case it was explained to the interested parties that, according to the laws of the State, they were still husband and wife.

Justice Dooley said it would be for the better the sooner the Jewish people learned the absolute invalidity of a rabbinical divorce. He referred to the agreement drawn up by Schiff, and said that no person had a right to draw up such an instrument. He said it was plain that certain persons were imposing upon their own people and trifling with the laws of marriage. He warned Steinfeld that if he did not return to his wife and children and provide for them he would be punished. The magistrate then continued the case ten days to give the couple an opportunity to become reconciled.

BIG FIRE LOSS AT DES MOINES.

Department Store Is Destroyed and Adjoining Property Injured—Damage Over $600,000.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 29.—Fire which started early this morning in Frankel Bros.' department store at Sixth and Walnut streets destroyed over a half million dollars' worth of property.

By 6 o'clock a solitary wall of the six-story Frankel Building was left standing and the firemen pulled that down. Not a dollar of the stock was saved, and the destruction of the property is complete.

Firemen Save Bank Building.

The First National Bank Building, which is directly across the street, caught fire, but after a hard struggle was saved, although damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. The Utica Clothing company and the Seeley department store, on the adjoining corners, suffered damage to stocks and fixtures.

The loss to the Frankels is estimated at $450,000. The firm has announced already that it will rebuild.

The destruction of the electric, telephone, and telegraph wires as a consequence of the fire led to a temporary abandonment of the street car service and the operation of many factories dependent upon the wires for power.

The heaviest losses are:

Frankel Bros	$450,000	Marx Building	3,000
Younker Bros.	45,000	Sheer Building	5,000
A. & I. Fredlich, stock	35,000	C. W. Rogg Co.	10,000
Utica Clothing Co	11,000	Iowa Telephone company	7,000
C. H. Seeley	10,000	Des Moines City Railway Co	3,000
Des Moines National Bank	5,000	Occupants of office rooms	60,000

Distribution of Insurance.

The following are the losses to insurance companies on Frankel department store, stock, and building:

ON STOCK.

Mil. Mechanics'	$ 3,000	Northern	5,000
London Assurance	3,000	Manchester	2,500
Caledonian	5,000	Rock German	2,000
Traders', Chicago	5,500	German, Freeport	2,500
Greenwich, N. Y.	3,500	Citizens'	2,500
Fid'y, Des Moines	1,500	Greenwich	3,500
Roy. Ex., London	2,500	Dubuque F. & M.	1,500
German Ins., N. Y.	3,000	Beloise	2,500
Equitable, Prov.	3,000	Netherlands	2,500
Nat. Stand., N. Y.	5,000	Commercial Union	10,000
National	2,500	St. Paul	3,500
United	2,500	L., L. G., N. Y.	7,500
Western	2,500	L., L. G., London	17,500
Buffalo, German	2,500	Union	10,000
Firemen's Fund	2,500	Eagle	1,500
American	2,500	Springfield	5,000
Atlas, London	2,500	Hanover	5,000
Anc'r, Des Moines	2,500	London & Lanca.	2,500
Westchester	2,500	Aachen & Munich	1,000
Palatine	2,500	Niagara	5,000
Imperial, London	5,000	Des Moines	1,500
Franklin, Phila.	2,500	Michigan, F. & M.	1,500
Reading, Penn.	2,500	Concordia	2,

DEFER ACTION ON WIRE.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND MATTER GOES OVER TILL MARCH.

Net Earnings for 1900 Are $7,002,129 After Charging Off $1,000,000 for Depreciation and Paying Preferred Dividend—Compares with $9,362,529 in 1899—Advance of $2 a Ton Ordered in Prices of Standard Goods—To Consider Bucket-Shopping Charges.

Directors of the American Steel and Wire company took no action on the common stock dividend at their meeting in New York yesterday, but instead passed an amendment to the bylaws providing that declarations shall be made quarterly. This defers the consideration of the matter until March. Net earnings for 1900, as shown by the statement submitted, were $7,002,129, after writing off $1,000,000 for depreciation of plants. This is equal to 8.4 per cent on the common stock after paying the preferred dividend, and compares with net profits of $9,362,529 in the previous year.

The board voted to advance prices on standard goods $2 a ton, effective at once. This restores one-tenth of the reduction made last spring, when John W. Gates made his famous announcement of overproduction in the steel trade and prices were cut sharply $20 a ton.

The statement of the Executive committee accompanying the financial report goes into the purchase of the American Steamship company and predicts that the steamers will earn at least enough to pay the interest on the $5,630,000 bonds put out to pay for them and provide for a sinking fund sufficient to retire all of the bonds before maturity. This estimate is based on the average lake freight rates for the last ten years. The company since organization, the statement says, has spent $13,440,715 in the purchase of new property and in construction of new works.

The postponement of action on the common stock dividend leaves the matter to the new board of directors which will be in power after the annual meeting of stockholders.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1900, with a comparison with the preceding year, shows:

ASSETS.	1900.	1899.
Plant, etc.	$ 85,280,768	$ 79,629,512
Investments, etc.	6,138,616	4,064,475
Bills receivable	4,980,141	4,240,000
Inventories	10,623,079	10,993,446
Cash	2,220,657	2,225,293
Totals	$106,938,281	$106,161,947
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock—		
Preferred	$ 40,000,000	$ 40,000,000
Common	50,000,000	50,000,000
Totals	$ 90,000,000	$ 90,000,000
Bills payable	$ 2,766,847	$ ———
Accounts payable	3,351,655	4,899,418
Reserves—		
Depreciation	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Bad debts, etc.	200,000	200,000
Totals	$ 2,200,000	$ 1,200,000
Profit and loss:		
Balance Dec. 31, 1899	10,062,529	
Profit for year	8,002,129	13,362,529
Less depreciations	1,000,000	1,000,000
Net	$ 7,002,129	
Reserve for possible bad debts, discounts, etc.		200,000
Totals	$ ———	$ 1,200,000
Net profit	$ 7,002,129	12,162,529
Totals	$ 17,064,658	$ ———
Deduct dividends paid—		
Preferred	$ 2,800,000	$ 2,100,000
Common	2,625,000	———
Totals	$ 5,425,000	$ ———
Balance	11,639,658	10,062,529
Totals	$106,938,281	$106,161,947

Review of the Year.

The statement of the Executive committee is as follows:

"When we issued to you our first annual statement one year ago, the outlook for the immediate future as to prices and volume of business warranted the prediction of a most prosperous year, which made the disappointment of all the volume of business in the first quarter of the year proved to be only one-half what was anticipated, and the result was an accumulation of stock so heavy that in April it was found necessary to largely reduce our forces, close for a time, several of our mills, that our accumulated stocks might be worked off. As our company was then a large buyer of both pig iron and billets, we naturally had on hand and under contract a large tonnage upon which the company was obliged to stand a large shrinkage in values when the price of Bessemer pig iron and of steel billets declined fully 50 per cent. Fortunately the volume of business for the last six months gradually increased, and we have been able to keep all the coke overs in blast, and to enter the new year with all old stocks cleared away and our order books well filled with business satisfactory prices. The outlook for the coming year is certainly favorable, and as prices are now upon a normal level we have no reason to fear a repetition of last year's disturbance. We are now producing nearly all of our own requirements in pig iron and billets, and so are no longer subject to fluctuations in the prices of our raw materials.

"Our net profits for the year ending on Dec. 31, 1900, were $7,002,129, after making due for depreciation, $1,000,000 and necessary large sums in maintenance and improvements, and marking down all inventories as required by the market prices of the end of the year, which are considerably lower than our earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, we are inclined to believe that when the present depression in the iron and steel trade is considered, our stockholders will feel well satisfied with the results shown.

"The company is now the owner of iron ore mines on Lake Superior it was deemed necessary by the Board of Directors that we also become interested in boats for the transportation of ore, transporting ore to our furnaces; and looking to this end, the directors have negotiated for the purchase from the Pittsburg Steamship company of twelve large steel boats of a capacity sufficient to carry practically all of the ore used by this company. This purchase was made by the guarantee on the part of the American Steel and Wire company of twenty-year 5 per cent sinking fund bonds to the amount of $5,630,000 (this being the cash purchase price), also mortgage on property of the boats purchased. Based upon the average lake freight rates for the last ten years, we predict that this fleet of twelve steamers will earn annually at least sufficient to pay the interest upon the bonds and provide for a sinking fund sufficient to retire all of these bonds before maturity, thus leaving the American Steel and Wire company now controls four Mesaba Range mines.

"Several bonds were strong on the local exchange yesterday. The debentures sold at 97 and the incomes rose to 40. A little trading took place in the stock at 9¼ and at 10. National Biscuit common stock was firmer, selling up to 39 and closing at 38¾, a gain of ¾. A small lot of Chicago Edison sold at 155. Northwestern Elevated common advanced to 30¼ and the preferred to 90.

"The United States Mortgage and Trust company will export $500,000 gold to Paris on tomorrow's steamer.

"The Pere Marquette railroad company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock out of the profits for 1900. This is the first dividend since the new company was organized. It will be paid Feb. 11 to stock of record on Feb. 3. Books close on Feb. 2 and reopen on Feb. 12.

Foreign exchange was steady at the following rates in Chicago:

Sterling	Demand.	Sixty days.
Actual	487¾	484
Commercial	486¾	483
Francs—		
Actual	515¾	518¼
Commercial	516¼	519¼
Reichsmarks—		
Actual	95 5-16	94¾
Commercial	95¼	94 5-16

Closing prices on curb stocks in New York were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bicycle	6¼	6¾
Do pfd	26	28
Do bonds	70¾	71¼
American Bridge	42¼	42¾
Do pfd	91	92
Bay State Gas	1 1-16	1 5-16
Compressed Air	34	35
Electrical Company of America	5¼	6
Do pfd	29	30
Electric Vehicle	13½	14¼
Do pfd	35	42
Illinois Electric Vehicle	¾	⅞
Otis Elevator	28¾	29
Do pfd	91	91¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	27	29
Do pfd	77½	79
Royal Baking Powder	105	120
Do pfd	110	120
Standard Oil	791	800
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	4¾	5¼
Do pfd	32	34

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Dec.—Gross	$ 2,540,422	$ 2,209,817	$ 330,605
Oper. expenses	1,163,874	1,018,020	145,854
Net	1,376,617	1,182,797	193,820
From July 1—			
Gross	17,312,302	16,599,165	714,137
Oper. expenses	8,240,800	7,235,473	1,005,327
Net	9,072,502	9,363,691	*291,189
Add'l week Jan.	627,729	573,999	53,730
From July 1	19,624,231	18,583,551	1,040,680

SOUTHERN.

Dec.—Gross	$ 2,948,130	$ 2,749,441	$ 198,689
Net	994,831	915,815	79,016
From July 1—			
Gross	17,982,759	16,042,624	1,939,935

Net	5,672,756	5,434,480	238,276
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.			
Dec.—Gross	$ 3,617,731	$ 3,112,395	$ 505,336
Exp. incl. taxes	1,954,357	1,783,869	170,488
Surplus	1,663,374	1,328,526	334,848
Six months to Dec. 31—			
Gross	23,461,370	20,989,350	2,472,020
Exp. incl. taxes	12,745,435	11,117,380	1,628,046
Surplus	10,715,934	9,871,980	843,974
CANADIAN PACIFIC.			
Dec.—Gross	$ 2,588,911	$ 2,570,219	$ 18,692
Oper. expenses	1,550,645	1,594,237	*43,592
Net	1,438,266	1,375,982	62,284
Fiscal year—			
Gross	30,452,840	29,230,088	1,222,802
Oper. expenses	18,595,256	17,999,851	595,405
Net	11,857,584	11,230,187	527,397
PHILADELPHIA AND READING—ALL COMPANIES.			
Dec.—Net	$ 1,242,215	$ 1,168,148	$ 174,067
Fixed charges	787,000	762,543	24,455
Surplus	555,215	405,602	149,613
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Net	5,870,626	7,010,330	*1,139,704
Fixed charges	4,722,000	4,575,272	146,728
Surplus	1,148,626	2,435,057	*1,286,431
PERE MARQUETTE.			
Dec.—Gross	$ 718,499	$ 627,732	$ 90,758
Net	186,992	140,737	20,255

*Decrease.

Sales on the Local Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	50	6	6	6
Do pfd	200	32	32	32
Chicago City Ry	52	256	253	255
Chicago Edison	5	155	155	155
Diamond Match	432	133¼	132	132¼
Lake St. Elevated	175	10	9¾	9¾
Metropolitan El. pfd	100	79¼	79¼	79¼
National Biscuit	1,080	39	38¾	38¾
Do pfd	120	94¾	93¾	93¾
National Carbon	40	15¾	15¾	15¾
North Chicago	30	195	195	195
Northwestern El.	530	30¼	29¼	30¼
Do pfd	20	80½	80½	80½
South Side El.	10	99	99	99
Southern Pacific	32	46	46	46
West Chicago	582	100	99¾	100

BONDS.

$11500 Lake Inc 5s	38¼	$15000 Lake deb 5s	97
2000 do	39	13000 Met El 4s	93½
4000 do	39½	4000 do	93¾
2000 do	40	9000 W Ch con 5s	101
2500 Lake deb 5s	96¾		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 29.	Jan. 22.
New York	$304,672,474	$315,012,212
Chicago	22,982,839	24,180,731
Boston	21,039,702	24,879,052
Philadelphia	18,226,012	19,175,668
St. Louis	6,881,807	6,475,714
Baltimore	3,599,581	4,518,170

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, par before clearing; par bid, 10c premium asked after. St. Louis, par bid, 10c premium asked.

SURPRISE IN STEEL AND WIRE.

Mr. Gates and Associates Surprise Wall Street by Postponing Action on Dividend.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Mr. Gates and his associates in the Steel and Wire company gave Wall street another surprise today. All of the confident predictions of a dividend on the common stock were proven incorrect. The only action taken was to postpone the decision on dividends until the quarterly meeting of the directors in March, when, under a change in the bylaws, action may be taken on both the preferred and common issues. The report given out today shows profits for last year of $8,002,129, after writing off $1,000,000 for depreciation. Last year's dividend on both the stock issues amounted to $4,725,000. Earnings are therefore $1,375,000 in excess of last year's dividend payments.

St. Paul sold off today. As compared with yesterday's final figures, today's close showed a loss of 2¾ points. Northern Pacific also sold off, the net loss in this stock reaching 1¼ points. Mobile and Ohio came in for a rather sensational advance, quotations showing a net advance of 5¼ points on sales of 11,000 shares.

Steel and Wire had sharp fluctuations in today's market. In the early trading there was a loss of 2 points, followed by an even greater recovery and a further decline of 1 point, which was more than regained. The final figure of 40 flat represented a net loss of only ¾ points. The other steel stocks also fluctuated sharply, particularly Federal Steel, which, after losing more than 2 points from the high figure, closed with a net loss of ⅝ point.

The money market continues remarkably easy, and today the lowest average rate for call loans was made that Wall street has seen since the election. The greater part of the day's demand money was put out at 1¾ per cent, with 2 per cent the highest figure reported. There was a further firm market for foreign exchange, although business was not active. Gold engagements were made to the amount of $1,750,000 for shipment on Thursday's steamer and foreign exchange houses expect considerable engagements for Saturday's steamers. The course of the exchange market indicates that the gold movement will shift from Paris to London.

The directors of the Stock Exchange today voted to close the exchange on Saturday on the occasion of Queen Victoria's funeral.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The stock market was again dominated by St. Paul today, with some incidental disturbance from the erratic fluctuations of Steel and Wire. These two issues really made the market, and prices moved somewhat narrowly and on a small volume of transactions in sympathy with them throughout the day.

Southern Pacific was a feature by reception to the general tendency of the market. It was bought largely all day and in the late dealings rose an extreme 1½ to 47, carrying some other stocks, notably among the granger shares, with it. But renewed weakness in the two leaders carried prices down again, leaving only a few insignificant net gains among the list at the close.

The opening break in St. Paul was violent, the stock dipping 4¾, to 150, under the pressure of heavy blocks to sell. Later in the day it got up as high as 153 twice and wavered uncertainly between that and 151, closing with a net loss of 2¾.

In Steel and Wire the low point was made at 39 soon after the opening and the recovery then rebounded to above 41 before the announcement was given out that the promised statement would be withheld until 3 p. m. instead of being published at 11 o'clock. During the afternoon the stock got as high as 41¾, but closed at a net loss of ⅝.

The railroad bond market was moderately active with an irregular movement of prices. Total sales par value, $3,855,000. United States 4s and new 4s advanced ¼ per cent on the last call.

Close: Money on call steady at 1¾@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾ for demand and at 484¼ for sixty days. Posted rates, 484½@488 and 488¾. Commercial bills, 483¼@483¾. Silver certificates, 60@60⅝. Bar silver, 61¼. Mexican dollars, 48. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Jn. 29.	Jn. 28.
Amn. Sugar	5,000	134½	133¾	134	134½
Amn. Tobacco	1,800	114¾	114¼	114¾	114¾
Amn. Tinplate	1,200	57	56½	56½	57
Amn. Cotton Oil	200	31¼	30½	30½	31
Amn. Express	400	178	176	178	178½
Amn. Smelting	7,800	60⅜	58¾	58¾	60¾
Do pfd	700	98	97¼	97¼	98¼
Amn. Steel & W	65,400	41¾	39	40¾	41
Do pfd	800	88	84¾	85	85
Atchison	10,000	46¾	45¾	46	46¾
Do pfd	3,900	85¾	84¾	85¼	85¼
Amn. Steel Hoop	600	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
Anaconda	400	42	42	42	42
Amn. Linseed	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Amn. Car Foundry	300	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
Do pfd	200	69¾	69¾	69¾	70¼
Amn. Ice	200	38¾	38¼	38½	38½
Amal. Copper	700	89¾	88	89½	88¾
Brkln. Rap. Tran.	13,000	77¾	75½	76¾	76¾
Brunswick	100	9	9	9	———
Balto. & Ohio	4,500	88¾	87¼	88¾	87¾
Do pfd	400	85¾	85	85	———
B. R. & P.	300	40¾	40¾	40¾	———
Chicago & Alton	1,900	38¾	37¾	38¼	37¼
Do pfd	700	74¾	73¾	74	———
C., B. & Q.	13,000	144¾	143¾	144¾	144¾
C., M. & St. P.	113,000	153	151	151⅝	153¾
Do pfd	1,300	193¼	192	193¼	192½
C., R. I. & P.	17,000	120⅜	119¾	122¼	121⅜
C. & E. I. pfd	100	123¼	123¼	123¼	———
Canada Southern	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	———
Ches. & Ohio	900	39	38¾	39	38¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	700	87	86¾	87	86¾
Con Gas [N. Y.]	800	194	192	194	194
Chicago Terminal	2,100	12¾	12¼	12¾	12
Do pfd	2,300	37	36¾	37	36¾
Colo. & So. 1st pfd	500	42	42	42	42¼
Do 2d pfd	300	16¼	16¼	16¼	———
Colo. Fuel & Iron	700	44¾	43¾	44¾	44¾
C. I. & L.	300	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
Chi. Gt. Western	700	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Cont. Tobacco	2,800	45	44¼	44¾	44¾
Do pfd	500	90	90	90	90
Del. & Hudson	2,800	153¼	152¼	153	152¼
Den. & Rio Grande	400	32	31¾	31¾	32¼
E. T. H.	100	42	41¾	41¾	———
Erie	13,000	28	27½	27¾	28¼
Do 1st pfd	7,800	63¾	62½	63⅜	63⅜
Do 2d pfd	2,800	42	41	41¼	41¼
Federal Steel	25,000	43¼	41	42¾	41¾
Do pfd	400	70¼	70	70¼	70¼
G. R. & P. Bergen	400	90	90	90	90
General Electric	5,900	192¼	188	191	189¼
Glucose	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	———
Gt. Northern pfd	700	195	194½	195	———
Hock. Valley pfd	800	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¼
Int. Pump	100	25	25	25	———
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	75¾
Int. Paper	1,500	59	57¾	58¾	58
Illinois Central	1,500	130	129¼	130	129¾
Iowa Central	300	25	24¾	24¾	24¼
Int. Paper	1,000	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	1,000	70¼	70	70	70
Ill. Cent. rites	800	2¾	2¾	2¾	———
Kan. City & So.	500	15	15	15	15
Do pfd	1,200	38	38	38	38¼
K. & M.	200	24¼	24	24¼	———
Louisv. & Nash.	4,700	87¼	86¾	87	87¼
Manhattan	18,000	116¼	116	117	116¾
M. K. & T.	3,800	18¾	17¾	18¼	17¾
Do pfd	5,900	55¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Met. St. Ry.	1,800	102¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	900	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
Missouri Pacific	1,500	88	85¾	88	85¾
Minn. & St. Louis	200	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do 1st pfd	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
Northern Pacific	70,000	83¾	82¾	83¼	82¾
Do pfd	2,000	97¼	96¾	97¼	96¾
National Steel	2,100	40	39¾	39¾	39
N. Y. Central	1,800	143	141¾	143	141
Norfolk & West	2,100	45¾	44¾	45	45¾
Do pfd	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	———
North Amn. Co.	1,500	20¾	19¾	19¾	20
N. Y. Ont. & W.	9,200	31¾	30¾	31¼	31¼
National Lead pfd	2,800	85¾	85¾	85¾	85
National Tube	2,400	58¾	58¼	59¾	60¼
Do pfd	200	99½	99½	99½	99¼
N. Y. Air Brake	100	154	154	154	154
National Salt	400	43¾	42¾	42¾	43¼
People's Gas	5,700	100¼	99¼	99¾	99
Penna. R. R.	8,200	145¾	143¾	145¾	145¾
Pacific Mail	1,500	47¼	46¾	46¾	46
Pullman	300	200	200	200	200
Pressed Steel Car	800	38	37¾	38	37¾
Do pfd	300	82	82	82	82
Reading	4,300	31¾	31¼	31¼	32
Do 1st pfd	3,300	71¾	70¾	71	71¼
Do 2d pfd	1,200	51¼	50¾	51	51¼
Rep. Steel & Iron	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	100	60	60	60	60
Southern Ry	3,700	20¾	19¾	20¾	19¾
Do pfd	800	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
St. J & G. I. 1st pfd	200	68	68	68	———
Southern Pacific	187,000	47	45¾	47	45¾
St. L. S. W.	1,700	27¼	26¾	27	26¾
Do pfd	37,000	52	51¼	51¾	52¾
St. L. & San Fran.	3,300	29	28¾	29	28½
Do 1st pfd	200	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Do 2d pfd	1,800	58	57¾	58	57¾
S. R. & T.	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Texas Pacific	1,900	28	27¼	27¼	27¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	300	57¾	57	57	57
Union Pacific	37,000	84	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do pfd	1,400	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Un. Bag & Paper	400	15	15	15	———
Do pfd	700	70	69¼	70	70
U. S. Rubber	2,100	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
Do pfd	400	60	60	60	62
U. S. Leather	25,000	14¾	13¼	14¼	13
Do pfd	1,400	76	75¾	75¾	75¼
Wheeling & L. E.	700	12¾	11¾	11¾	12¾
Do 2d pfd	300	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
Wabash	500	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	2,400	28¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Wis. Cent.	200	16	15¾	16	———
Do pfd	600	41¼	40	41¼	39¾
Western Union	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¼

Total sales, 766,000 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	United States	53
American	175	Fargo	134

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	106¾	U. S. old 4s, reg.	113¼
U. S. ref. 2s, coup.	106¾	U. S. old 4s, coup.	113¾
U. S. 3s, reg.	110	U. S. 5s, reg.	110¾
U. S. 3s, coup.	110¾	U. S. 5s, coup.	110¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	137	Dist. of Col. 3-65s	125
U. S. new 4s, coup.	138		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$7000 Atch gen 4s	103¾@103⅞	1000 Int Paper 6s	100
220000 do adjmt	90@91	1000 K-M 1st	97
45000 do adjmt stamped	90	10000 K C-P 1st	89¼
11000 Ann Arbor 4s	93¾@93¾	98000 K C So 3s	68¼@67¾
18000 B-O 3½s	96¾	2000 K-D M 1st	111¼
17000 do 4s	102⅝@102⅞	10000 Kings Co El 4s	89¼
15000 B-O S W 1st	89¾@89¾	1000 L-N coll tr 4s	100¾
2000 B C R-N 1st	107	1000 Lac Gas 5s	108½
1000 do con	119¾	1000 L N R 1st	103¾
13000 Blkn Queens Co 5s	102	1000 Man con 4s	103¼
1000 Blkn El 4s	100	1000 Met St Ry 5s	122
226000 Cent Ga con. 5s	100@100¾	14000 M K-T 1st 4s	97¼@98
19000 do 1st inc	62¾	74000 do 2d	80@80¾
45000 do adjmt 2s	64¼@64¾	5000 Mo P con 6s	121¾
10000 do 3d inc	8	37000 do 5s	107¾@107¾
216000 C Pac 1st 4s	101¼@102¼	5000 Morgans Line 1st	137½
38000 do 3½s	84¾	7000 M-St L 5s	117¾
3000 C R I-P 4s	100¼	161000 M-O gm 4s	90¾@94
1000 C N I 5s reg.	127	42000 do Montg div 5s	112@113
37000 C-O gen 4½s	104¾@105¼	1000 M-S 1st 7s	139¼
2000 do con 5s	121	132000 N Y C L 3½s	98¾@98⅞
1000 C-A 3s tr	92½	11000 N Y C-St L 4s	108¾@108¾
69000 do 3½s	84¾@84⅞	16000 N Y G-E 4s	97¼
1000 C M-St P C-P 1st	120¼	21000 do 5s	109¾
5000 do gm 4s	114	24000 N W con 4s	100@100¾
5000 do W-M div	119¾	36000 N P gen 3s	71¾@72
6000 do cons	118	10000 S P Ariz 1st	102¾
15000 Chi Term 4s	95¼@95¾	1000 Pac Coast 1st 5s	109@109¾
6000 C-N W 3½s	113¼	5000 Penn gtd 4½s	114⅝
1000 C I-S 1st	113¾	91000 Peo Inc 4s	88@89
16000 C C C-St L gen 4s	103½	52000 Rdg gen 4s	94¼@94¾
128000 Col Mid 4s	78¼@78¾	13000 St L-I M 5s	110¾
29000 Colo-So 4s	85½	45000 do 4s	87¾@88
1000 Det Gas 6s	120	101000 St L S W 1st 4s	97¾@98
5000 D M-M L G	30¼	68000 do 2d	75¼@75¾
15000 D-R G 4s	101	11000 St L-S F 4s	93¾@94¼
6000 Edison N Y 1st con 5s	109¼	7000 StP M-M 4½s	115¾
11000 Erie con 4s	97	5000 do Dak ex 6s	120
133000 do gen lien 4s	83¾@83¾	2000 S R-T inc	81½
3000 E T-N-G deb 5s	117½	158000 S A-A P 4s	102¾
1000 E T-H 1st con 6s	124	336000 So Pac 4s	85¼@85⅝
58000 Ft W-D C 1st	80@80¼	30000 do 4½s	96¼
40000 F-P M div	110¾@111¾	10000 S P Ariz 1st	112
72000 Ft W-R G 1st	89@89½	1000 L-N coll tr 4s	100¾
15000 G H-S A-M 1st	100¼@100¾	1000 Lac Gas 5s	108½
40000 G E deb 5s	105¾	1000 N N R 1st	103¾
20000 H V 4s	104@104¾	1000 Man con 4s	103¼
1000 Ill C Lville 3½s	102¾	1000 Met St Ry 5s	122
1000 Ind-Ill N 2d 4s	99¾	14000 M K-T 1st 4s	97¼@98
10000 Ia Cen 1st	116¼	74000 do 2d	80@80¾
Total sales, $3,750,000.		5000 Mo P con 6s	121¾
		37000 do 5s	107¾@107¾
		5000 Morgans Line 1st	137½
		7000 M-St L 5s	117¾
		161000 M-O gm 4s	90¾@94
		42000 do Montg div 5s	112@113
		1000 M-S 1st 7s	139¼
		132000 N Y C L 3½s	98¾@98⅞
		11000 N Y C-St L 4s	108¾@108¾
		16000 N Y G-E 4s	97¼
		21000 do 5s	109¾
		24000 N W con 4s	100@100¾
		36000 N P gen 3s	71¾@72
		10000 S P Ariz 1st	102¾
		1000 Pac Coast 1st 5s	109@109¾
		5000 Penn gtd 4½s	114⅝
		91000 Peo Inc 4s	88@89
		52000 Rdg gen 4s	94¼@94¾
		13000 St L-I M 5s	110¾
		45000 do 4s	87¾@88
		101000 St L S W 1st 4s	97¾@98
		68000 do 2d	75¼@75¾
		11000 St L-S F 4s	93¾@94¼
		7000 StP M-M 4½s	115¾
		5000 do Dak ex 6s	120
		2000 S R-T inc	81½
		158000 S A-A P 4s	102¾
		336000 So Pac 4s	85¼@85⅝
		30000 do 4½s	96¼
		10000 S P Ariz 1st	112
		2000 Tex Pac 1st 5s	110¾
		10000 S P Ariz 1st	112
		23000 T-St L & W 2d	102¾
		1000 T-O C & W 1st	105¾
		22000 T-O C gm 5s	106¼@106¾
		5000 Third Av 4s	103¾
		25000 U P 4s	106¼@106½
		10000 Va Mid gm 5s	114
		12000 Wab 1st 5s	119¾@119¾
		230000 do deb B	40@47¼
		72000 W L E con 4s	80@90¼
		1000 Wis Cen 4s	87¾
		1000 W S gtd 4s	115¾
		6000 do reg	113¾

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Boston market was dull today; nothing of significance transpired. Coppers were inclined to soften a bit, but the changes in price were practically of no consequence. The money market is becoming easier. Call loans, 3@4 per cent; time loans, collateral, 3¼@4 per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¼@4 per cent; clearing-house loans, 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Adventure	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Amal. Copper	1,300	89	89¾	89	89¼
Atchison	300	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¼
Do pfd	400	83	85¼	83	85
Sugar	1,500	134	134¾	133¾	134
Amn. Tel.	600	161¾	162¼	161¾	162¼
Butte	200	17	17	17	17
C., B. & Q.	2,700	143¾	144¾	143¾	144¾
Copper Range	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Dom. Steel	500	23	23	22¾	22¾
Dom. Coal	700	85¼	86	85	85
Franklin	150	16¼	17	16¼	17
G. E.	400	190	192	190	192
Mex. Tel.	100	2¾	2¾	———	———
Pere Marquette pfd	100	77	77	77	———
Old Dom

NOTICE

at a meeting of the North Chicago Street the General Offices of of Chicago, Illinois, D. 1901, a resolution dopted by said Board hereby the said Board rise the option to said and by each of the cribed to pay at its April 1st, A. D. 1901, which then may be of the United States, rtificates of indebted- by said North Chicago ny, pursuant to resolu- ectors. The said cer- rate of six per centum annually, on the first each year, and matures 1915, with the option to the Railroad Com- ys' notice, published required, on or after

s follows:
from 1 to 500 each..$ 500,000.00
om 51 to 1000 each. 510,000.00
om $1 to 100 each.. 75,000.00
om $1 to 500 each.. 75,000.00
$1,260,000.00

NOTICE

ENT that in pursuance Chicago Street Railway 1st, 1901, be presented said certificates, with in lawful money of e in Chicago, Illinois, street, in said City of

certificate holders ar- with the FIRST NA- GO hereby the aforesaid plication at said bank. banking house in Chi- 1st, 1901, as well as Company, as above set

T RAILROAD COM- ORDE, Treasurer.

COMPANY YORK.

w York Life Building, Chicago.

OF CONTROL

nd Savings Bank.
st and Savings Bank.
Bank.
ational Bank.
ational Bank.

Insures That

the true results.
regularities have
economy in ac- n advised.
aminations of plants nature made by the ers.
held strictly confi- pany's by-laws and rn Manager, who rogress.
owing to the char- nd engineers em- uent dispatch with rts are rendered.

A. W. DUNNING, Western Manager.

Co. Bank

n and Madison-sts.

$1,300,000.00
of Merchants, nt Bankers.
T allowed on Daily ecking Accounts.
ring Interest pay- as desired.

ARTMENT.
T paid on Savings

re the 10th of the e 1st.

TTERS OF CREDIT of the world.

ved Collaterals and ecial Estate.

Wilt, Vice President awson, Asst. Cashier.

REFINING CO.

of Stockholders.

he stockholders of ining Company will ontgomery street, Saturday, the six- at eleven o'clock upon an amend- rporation of said reed advisable by r the capital stock esent authorized s ($65,000,000) to dred million dol- increase to be thereof common

d Company will on January 26th, A. M. on Feb- 28, 1901. OARD. Secretary.

FILE SUIT AGAINST FIGHT.

ACTION BEGUN IN CINCINNATI BY ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO.

All the Principals, Directors of Saengerfest Athletic Club, and Many Others Are Named as Defendants—Writs Are Made Returnable on Feb. 11—Jeffries' Lame Knee Keeps Him Indoors—Gus Ruhlin Practices Faithfully.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—A suit for injunction to prevent the Saengerfest fight, and directed against Jeffries and Ruhlin, the thirty-one Saengerfest directors, the Saengerfest Athletic club, and the Zoological company, which owns the land upon which the Saengerfest building stands, was filed with the Common Pleas Court today. William A. Brady, Jeffries' manager, is also made defendant.

All the original directors of the Saengerfest, who are responsible for the big debt following the Saengerfest meeting in Cincinnati, are made defendants.

The petition, an outline of which has already been given, was filed by Attorney Gus H. Wald, and is signed also by Attorney General Sheets, who helped in its preparation.

Mayer Fleischmann is mentioned in the body of the suit, but is not made a defendant. His action was an official one and was done so that an injunction to prevent him from issuing it would be futile.

The Sheriff has until Feb. 11 to serve the defendants and make his return. As soon as this is done a temporary injunction will be asked pending the final disposition of the case. The time of the argument on this motion is uncertain, as the Attorney General will wish to be heard, and the case will be set to suit his convenience. No bond is required, as the suit is brought in the name of the State.

The Saengerfest directors met this afternoon at the Atlas Bank to talk up the new phase of the case caused by the suit. Their attorneys were present and the petition for injunction was discussed.

Squire Phil Winkler stated today that he did not think the injunction suit to prevent the fight would hold. He cited two cases where a similar point was raised, in each of which injunctions were refused.

Jeffries and Ruhlin are not worrying over their arrest last night, which was friendly. Jeffries' only worry is that bad knee. He was in splendid humor today. He spent the morning playing whist, having decided not to do any work except a little run on the road this afternoon. The swelling in his knee, he says, has all gone down, but he continues using arnica in quart lots. He will start in on regular work tomorrow.

Ruhlin has settled down to pretty steady work at the Country club and is sure to be in splendid shape when the contest takes place. This morning he spent almost entirely on the road. In the afternoon the usual work was resumed in the temporary quarters in the bowling alley. This work consisted chiefly of light dumb-bell exercises and bag punching.

Ruhlin and Martin alternated at this work which took up at least two hours. A large crowd was present toward the end of the proceedings, no one being admitted during the earlier stages, when Madden was busy drilling his protégé in new styles of defense.

Ruhlin's plans are quite clear. He is aware of Jeffries' crouching position and his hugging and hitting with one arm free. Madden's instructions were directed to these points, and Martin and Ruhlin were busy at in-fight for half an hour.

Ruhlin appears to be in much better condition than he was when he showed at the People's Theater. His catarrhal trouble has improved and he breathes more freely. He is in much better shape than his big colored man, and went through his work easily, while Martin puffed like an engine.

Jeffries' Sister Bound to See Fight.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Annie Jeffries, the favorite sister of the champion heavyweight pugilist, is preparing to go to Cincinnati to see her brother, and declares she will see him fight, if it is necessary to wear a disguise to enter the hall.

REVIVE BOXING IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Boyd Frazier Comes to Chicago to Arrange Some Matches.

[BY GEORGE HILER.]

Boyd Frazier, formerly of Chicago, but now of Minneapolis, who intends setting the pugilistic ball rolling in the latter city, came to town yesterday to arrange matches for his initial athletic entertainment.

Frazier was accompanied by his partner and backer, Judge Robert R. Odell, who said his city was ripe for good clean boxing, and that the better class of athletes were hankering after it. "It must be clean," said the Judge, "and the boxers must be legitimate. We do not want to match first-class men against fourth-raters just for the pleasure of witnessing a knockout. In fact, we do not want knockouts if they can be avoided. We know, or at least Mr. Frazier does, that a knockout at times cannot be prevented, but we do not wish to see a contest continued when it is a chance of injuring one of the contestants has no possible chance of winning. We want the best in the market, and will pay as liberally for any one for the different kind of goods—that is, for light and feather weights."

"That is it," chimed in Frazier. "We are doing welter, middle, and heavy weights, for the present at least. The little fellows put up faster and more interesting contests, from a boxing point of view, and we came to Chicago to secure the best in the business."

Frazier and Odell saw Summerfield and Paddy Cahill regarding local feather and bantam weights and jotted down the names of the better class from which to make their selections.

Those paired off were Harry Forbes and Tom Coey, Morris Haunch and Jack O'Keefe. Benny Yanger was also selected, and his opponent will be either George Monroe, Young Herrick, or Austin Rice. Forbes has been mixed up in pugilistics of Chicago and St. Louis a long while, and is thoroughly posted in managing athletic entertainments. In speaking of the coming show he said:

"I've gone about this in the right manner. I did not make a move until I saw my way clear. Minneapolis do not go to Chicago for boxing contests such as I intend giving, and if I can avoid brutal and one-sided contests there is no reason why it is over ten years since there has been any boxing worth speaking of in Minneapolis, and I guess I'm in the right track."

Frazier and Odell will remain in the city until they know which time they expect to have their card arranged.

M. M. Moore, manager and matchmaker of the Aspeston Athletic club, contemplates giving another entertainment, and is seriously thinking of matching Ed Johnson against Martin Duffy in a ten-round contest, to take place about Feb. 20. Duffy, it will be remembered, gave Billy Quintan a fierce go at Appleton a short while ago. Eugene Statz sports Manager Moore is anxious to give them another peep at him. Johnson, whose home has been under consideration, is not well known in athletic circles, having been in the game only about a year. He has, however, been successful during that time, having disposed of all his opponents by the suregoing knockout route. His last victim was with Joe Percenta, the crack Milwaukee boxer, whom he put to sleep in the fourth round. Johnson is not as scientific as Duffy, but he lacks in science he fully makes up in hitting powers.

MCLELLAND KNOCKS OUT SANTRY.

Pittsburg Fighter Defeats Chicago Man in the Fourth Round.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 29.—Jack McClelland of Pittsburg knocked out Eddie Santry of Chicago in the fourth round tonight before a crowd that packed the Millvale Opera-house. The bout was for twenty rounds, and up to the time the knockout came scientific work and hard punching were the order.

In the second round McClelland's old cut over the right eye was opened, and in the third his nose was bleeding, but his blows to the body were telling, and in the third Santry received a terrific swing over the heart, which staggered him. Both began, but McClelland soon landed another heart blow, following it with a left jab to the face. Then slowly down and out went Santry, and Referee Sanger counted ten seconds. The round lasted one minute and a half. Bill Bradburn was referee.

Santry failed to weigh in at 3 o'clock and looked to be eight or ten pounds over the 126 pounds at which the match was made.

Crosby Wins on a Foul.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 29.—Steve Crosby of Chicago won the decision on a foul from Ed Wall of Memphis tonight in the thirteenth round.

WIN HEAVILY ON THE PHŒNICIAN.

Bow and Good Horse Is Sprung on the Racing Patrons at Tanforan.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The surprise at Tanforan today was The Phœnician in the last race. Lew White, who trains the gelding, was down strong and the Burns & Waterhouse crowd also backed him liberally. He won with Rosegwar was a strong choice in the 2-year-old event, and one of the best looking youngsters in Green Morris' useful lot, won the race. The green colt he is probably the best 2-year-old of the year on the coast. Pat Dunne failed to ride after the race, but Morris declined to accept the job. Josephine B. won the third race with high school pupils as officials.

Under the rules of the board these games are only practice games, and a meeting will be called by President Boynton on Tuesday at the board rooms to decide whether these games should be considered league games. If these games must be replayed the indoor season will not close until the end of April, or the first of May.

Manager Greiner of English High has been elected secretary-treasurer of the league to succeed Manager Keith of North Division, resigned.

Moloney Breaks Track Record.

Captain Moloney of the maroon track team made another remarkable run yesterday, breaking all records of the indoor track for 220 yards. He made the distance in :24 2-5, which Coach Stagg regards as a wonderful achievement, considering the shortness of the turns. The record has hitherto been :25, and was held by Henry B. Slack of last year's maroon team, and now with the First Regiment team. Fred Moloney made the distance in :25 3-5. Stagg gave his second-rate milers a try-out yesterday, and the race was won by Kelly, a sophomore, in 5:05.

Tyranus, 115; Ursula, 115; Mariechina, 116; Musique, 115. Finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Goldfinch—Lucania. Start good. Won driving. Cunard is a good gamer colt.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Sarilla, 105 [Slack]					
5-1	L. Blossom, 104 [Cochran]					
2-1	Jo Madge, 96 [Wonderly]					

Time, 1:48. Rush Bowers, 106 pounds; Blocker, 105; Indian, 101; Tom Gilmore, 101; Arline C., 101; and Delgado, 103, finished as named. Arthur Behan, 107, pulled up. Winner, br. f., by Spendthrift—Mabel A. Start good. Won easily after a hard drive. Tom Gilmore was nearly left down in a jam on the first turn and Arthur Behan was thrown into the infield. After discussing the matter it was left in the hands of President Johnson as a committee of one, as was also the matter of transportation and telegraphic privileges at the different grounds.

In recognition of his successful efforts as a member of the Circuit committee, C. W. Somers of Cleveland was elected Vice President of the league and will be the first to hold that office. Mr. Somers expects to go to Boston soon and organize a club there to hold the new franchise. He says he does not anticipate any difficulty in organizing a club with local backing there, having already had assurances of plenty of it. In case it should not be forthcoming the club will not lack backing, but in his opinion it would be better to have Boston people interested in the club than to have it financed by non-residents.

Mr. Somers claims to be informed of the fact that the National league is supplying the American association with the sinews of war.

Freedman and Soden the Backers.

"The National league," he said, "is putting up money to enable the association to make its bluff. I know for a fact that the deal was closed at a dinner in New York at which it was agreed to put up $50,000 for the fight, Freedman and Soden contributing the larger portion. I also know for a fact that Freedman is now the head of the National league. But I can't imagine what Soden is thinking of the way he believes they can injure us with any such weapon as this association. It has helped us already with the public and has put the National league. And, as for the players, if the National league compromises with them it will not be able to farm or sell them to the association. If it turns them down they will come over to us.

"The players released by the National league will go to Ban Johnson every time. He has a league. Nobody wants to go with a minor league. The association won't rank with the old Western League, but Dr. Garratt refused to discuss the matter, and contented himself with saying he thought Beaver had an excellent chance of backing the Royal Canadian Yacht club's challenge, and while there was any such contingency he would not part with the cup defender.

"The wind velocity in Chicago averages eighteen miles an hour, and in a breeze like that I do not think any center board boat can defeat Beaver," said Dr. Garratt. "I do not think Minota would have any chance over there. In anticipation of Beaver's selection for the challenge we have decided not to make the alteration we had originally planned. We intended to enlarge the cockpit and make it more comfortable inside, but until the challenger is selected we do not intend to add any weight.

"With an eighteen mile an hour breeze R. C. Y. C. members would back Beaver against anything in its class on the great lakes.

Evanston Girls Victorious.

The girls of the Lake View and Evanston Township High Schools played the second game of basketball in their series under modified rules yesterday afternoon at Evanston. Evanston had an easy victory. Score, 24 to 12. Miss Holbrook and Miss McDonald divided the honors, throwing five and four baskets, respectively.

WILL NOT 'FARM' PLAYERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGREES TO DEMANDS OF THE UNION.

Formal Agreement Is Signed by the Magnates and It Will Be Presented to a Meeting of the Players' Association on Saturday—C. W. Somers of Cleveland Made Vice President — Freedman and Soden Backing the American Association.

The American league gave the demands of the Players' Protective association official recognition and indorsement yesterday at the closing session of its meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel and then adjourned until the schedule meeting, which is to be held in March at Philadelphia.

This alliance with the players' union gives the American league an ally of greater or less value, according to the strength of the players' organization, which is as yet something of a doubtful quantity, but it is a polite move, inasmuch as it will assure the friendship and assistance of the better element among the players, and that at no expense to the league, since the American magnates are themselves opposed to the systems of farming and drafting, and, being no longer under the national agreement, have nothing further to do with the reserve rule which is a part of that agreement and not of the constitutions of the various leagues operating under it.

The verbal assurances which the American league has previously given the players' union were put in official form in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted yesterday:

Whereas, The American league, recognizing the evils of the farming and selling of ball players as being unjust and unfair to the ball players and against the best interests of the game of baseball, and recognizing the justice of the requests of the Players' Protective association,

Resolved, That the American league eliminate these unfair practices as far as it is in its power to do; and,

Whereas, The American league has before declared its disapproval of farming and selling ball players, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American league hereby gives its unqualified approval of the elimination of selling and farming of ball players as prejudicial to the best interests of the game of baseball.

A copy of these resolutions will be presented to the meeting of the Players' association on Saturday by Manager Duffy of the Milwaukee club, who is one of the association's leading members. It is believed the National league will agree to a compromise with the players, in which case the American will have the advantage of being first to recognize the demands. If, however, the old league should turn the players down again it would work directly to the young league's advantage. The American league is now in position to go ahead and sign its players, as fast as it cares to, with the approval of the players' committee.

Want to Furnish the Baseballs.

The league spent some time in listening to the propositions of different individuals engaged in the manufacture of baseballs. Offers were made to the league by Clarke Griffith in the interests of the new players' association ball and by Al Reach in behalf of the Spalding ball. After discussing the matter it was left in the hands of President Johnson as a committee of one, as was also the matter of transportation and telegraphic privileges at the different grounds.

In recognition of his successful efforts as a member of the Circuit committee, C. W. Somers of Cleveland was elected Vice President of the league and will be the first to hold that office. Mr. Somers expects to go to Boston soon and organize a club there to hold the new franchise. He says he does not anticipate any difficulty in organizing a club with local backing there, having already had assurances of plenty of it. In case it should not be forthcoming the club will not lack backing, but in his opinion it would be better to have Boston people interested in the club than to have it financed by non-residents.

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"The players released by the National league will go to Ban Johnson every time. He has a league. Nobody wants to go with a minor league. The association won't rank with the old Western League, but if they can't get into the American, before they will go to that association."

Mr. Somers said he would go ahead with the draft of the schedule, and that it would be adopted without regard to the National league or its threats. Then if the old league wanted to come out a conflicting schedule the American was willing to take chances of an even break.

The meeting adjourned at 3 o'clock, and several of the magnates, including the Baltimore and Washington delegates, started East on the earliest trains, the rest remaining over until today.

MAY GO OVER TO AMERICAN LEAGUE.

President Zimmer of the Players' Association Gives Out a Statement.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 29.—President Charles Zimmer of the Players' Protective association tonight made the following statement: "If the National league does not grant our request we may go over to the American league in a body. That league has given us what we want without any demands and has shown a disposition to be entirely fair with us. The National league seems to distrust us. It will learn we are not to be trifled with. Fifty members of the Players' association will be present at the meeting in Cleveland on Saturday."

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Kinsley's Rough Rollers Win Three Straight from the Greens.

In the Commercial league Kinsley's Rough Rollers won three straight games from the Greens. They were handicapped by a weak player or would have reached a four-figure score in the second game. Scores:

R. Rollers.	1.	2.	3.	Greens.	1.	2.	3.
G. Th'pson	204	201	193	Sisinger	199	203	160
Scott	193	210	170	Slein	198	198	214
Gelderman	197	125	120	Wellendorf	157	140	140
Powers	154	201	192	J. McN'ht'n	133	200	144
Blake	198	228	178	Hull	159	206	190
Totals	856	963	862	Totals	771	983	854

Eddie Wass scored a splendid average last night in the West Chicago league, making a total of 235, 204, and best work in the series. Wicker Parks defeated the Garfields three straight.

Wicker Pk.	1.	2.	3.	Garfield.	1.	2.	3.
Schmidt	168	194	213	B. Budin'r	198	115	142
A. Frantzen	168	194	213	B. Knust	183	153	173
Hoffman	178	133	158	Knust	183	153	173
E. Wass	233	204	247	Powers	170	124	178
G. Frantzen	175	178	163	Schmelts	160	171	185
Totals	921	849	940	Totals	784	739	798

Anson's record-breakers suffered a reversal of form last night in a special match with Weber's Lake View team. The North-Siders won two games and lost the finish by 78 pins. Scores:

Webers.	1.	2.	3.	Ansons.	1.	2.	3.
Hasselbahn	155	166	172	Geroux	173	204	170
Schmidt	158	228	169	Anson	147	165	158
Hirten	187	160	189	Weber	160	168	158
Snyder	160	173	189	Steers	179	169	174
	183	168	148	Howley	194	166	148
Totals	811	892	865	Totals	881	849	760

The same teams met at Weber's last Sunday and the Ansons were successful, winning by 59 pins.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Fellowship.	1.	2.	3.	Premier.	1.	2.	3.
Edwards	192	175	155	Chisholm	178	153	145
Howard	170	168	172	Doolittle	161	158	140
Jones	163	178	166	Diener	193	205	145
Johnson	171	203	146	Gibbons	182	202	202
Fish	157	163	135	Worden	178	202	179
Totals	853	877	891	Totals	836	880	845

TAILORS' LEAGUE.

Born & Co.	1.	2.	3.	Kaufman.	2.	3.
Pankratz	149	141	128	Lauer	157	115
Stenerson	174	151	124	Bassel	154	116
A. Eickel's	152	166	124	Rehburg	110	89
Brtede	125	151	151	Gardner	124	142
K. Nelson	136	185	110	Tresch	113	112
				Simons		89
Totals	704	799	667	Totals	628	574

WEST SIDE CLUB LEAGUE.

Ashlands.	1.	2.	3.	Oaks.	1.	2.	3.
Tuttle	140	188	169	Kurtz	201	192	157
Clayton	177	143	165	Buck	201	192	157
Hyatt	174	163	155	Howland	186	142	164
Taylor	206	174	168	Adair	178	148	137
Sawtelle	192	187	205	Traill	137	179	154
Totals	890	856	862	Totals	877	813	769

NORTH SHORE LEAGUE.

Pastime.	1.	2.	3.	Keystone.	1.	2.	3.
J. Weinert	157	136	156	Hanson	133	133	138
Holmes	177	168	153	Garballe	136	136	138
Braun	177	154	154	Siewert	100	132	137
Paulus	133	166	144	Lueby	146	132	137
Joe Wein'rt	192	183	156	Farrow	144	118	167
Totals	810	787	761	Totals	616	661	768

NORTH CHICAGO LEAGUE.

Edelweiss.	1.	2.	3.	Plaza.	1.	2.	3.
Bagert	170	176	157	Huhn	151	148	206
Bohling	158	202	202	Ostenfeldt	171	129	134
Hennig	203	202	202	Luehr	146	159	170
Fries	155	157	100	Bloecker	154	153	157
Behnag's	159	167	179	Ludwig	153	220	171
Totals	904	880	890	Totals	800	819	836

NORTHWEST LEAGUE.

Mechanics.	1.	2.	3.	Esquimaux.	1.	2.	3.
Lundquist	168	154	204	Preifer	159	175	170
Lau	223	189	201	Gillie	155	188	182
Kobb	203	168	196	Urban	155	168	162
Greiner	197	177	183	Gellert	171	158	152
	161	167	136	Gutgesell	146	187	212
Totals	944	855	922	Totals	808	896	901

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

Idle Hours.	1.	2.	3.	Rudolph.	1.	2.	3.
Owens	194	145	198	H. Martin	181	107	152
McDono'h	152	162	198	W. Martin	154	159	159
Preusner	201	170	178	J. McDon'h	163	159	150
Buding	178	178	178	W. Martin	154	159	159
W. Budin'r	160	135	179	Rutzen	150	208	171
Loveland			179				
Totals	853	793	816	Totals	781	835	790

MILLINERY LEAGUE.

Gage Bros.	1.	2.	3.	Keith.	1.	2.	3.
Eberling	153	184	197	Atwood	147	118	165
Schmidt	152	152	199	Walker	125	118	165
Flynn	181	152	140	Thiebault	156	143	137
Walker	171	129	169	Wernecke	170	184	148
Zimmer'n	181	181	135	Reuter	156	178	166
Totals	788	778	840	Totals	754	804	823

GARDEN CITY LEAGUE.

Eclipse.	1.	2.	3.	Dickendorfs.	1.	2.	3.
Gerhardt	158	168	127	Hemaid	144	128	187
Schiffer	188	203	184	Kramer	169	151	187
Hayes	158	119	159	Reiss	110	114	185
Ehrmeyer	174	175	179	O'Brien	127	129	187
Strotz	176	194	163	Schober	178	142	229
Totals	802	846	768	Totals	671	637	830

INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Eureka.	1.	2.	3.	Eng. Men's.	1.	2.	3.
Britton	165	209	189	Teller	147	167	203
Bower	189	148	121	Clare	157	167	169
Hall	180	187	158	Daniels	136	205	
Caywood	125	174	205	Miller	133	119	
Hem'gway	182	169	180	Spelch	192	184	175
				Alexander	107	167	139
Totals	841	877	850	Totals	783	789	777

WHOLESALE GROCERS' LEAGUE.

Reid-Murd.	1.	2.	3.	Sprague-W.	1.	2.	3.
Spear	188	156	100	Thomas	177	177	142
Hibner	168	197	150	Levey	126	150	
Barber	150	114	112	Petowski	122	142	139
Hillers	174	178	122	Seaborne	146	128	162
Hawes	140	191	213	Fischer	146	145	180
Totals	820	831	757	Totals	713	740	750

BOARD OF TRADE LEAGUE.

McReynolds.	1.	2.	3.	Logan & Co.	1.	2.	3.
Wheeler	149	199	149	Shaw	158	138	127
Holmberg	164	196	156	Joyce	181	141	141
Smith	177	168	185	Flanigan	139	166	149
Lepsey	157	168	185	Black	151	148	154
Hanson	191	170	170	Curry	183	180	182
Totals	778	903	823	Totals	812	770	762

CHICAGOANS AFTER SLOOP MINOTA.

Report That They Seek the Canadian Craft as a Trial Boat.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The Chicago Yacht club, it is reported, is negotiating with Messrs. Jarvis and Northcote, owners of the Fisher Cup challenger Minota, for the purchase of that craft, with the idea of utilizing the speedy McLeod sloop for trying out its fleet for the defense of the Canada's Cup. Whether or not the Chicago men can acquire the Minota is a mooter question. The Minota is a handy craft, and furnished its owners with an excellent season's racing last season. It was defeated only by an accident in the second race for the Fisher Cup, and in another contest would, Toronto admirers say, probably have lifted the trophy.

There has been some talk of the Chicago club securing Beaver, but Dr. Garratt, one of the owners of the Payne sloop, said today the Chicago men could not buy the craft.

There are rumors of difficulties in the way of building the Tibic & McLeod boats for the challenge, but Dr. Garratt refused to discuss the matter, and contented himself with saying he thought Beaver had an excellent chance of backing the Royal Canadian Yacht club's challenge, and while there was any such contingency he would not part with the cup defender.

"The wind velocity in Chicago averages eighteen miles an hour, and in a breeze like that I do not think any center board boat can defeat Beaver," said Dr. Garratt. "I do not think Minota would have any chance over there. In anticipation of Beaver's selection for the challenge we have decided not to make the alteration we had originally planned. We intended to enlarge the cockpit and make it more comfortable inside, but until the challenger is selected we do not intend to add any weight.

"With an eighteen mile an hour breeze R. C. Y. C. members would back Beaver against anything in its class on the great lakes.

Evanston Girls Victorious.

The girls of the Lake View and Evanston Township High Schools played the second game of basketball in their series under modified rules yesterday afternoon at Evanston. Evanston had an easy victory. Score, 24 to 12. Miss Holbrook and Miss McDonald divided the honors, throwing five and four baskets, respectively.

WHEAT SHOWS STRENGTH.

FOREIGN ADVICES AND MOVEMENT MORE FAVORABLE.

Northwestern Receipts Once More Under Those of Last Year, Liverpool Firm, and Chilean Crop Reported Ruined — Half-Cent Rally on Local Buying—Influential Selling of Corn Causes Slight Decline—Good Line of Long Oats Unloaded.

(Continued from eighth page.)

Hides, lbs	374,970	314,020	403,042	335,350
Hops, lbs	28,400	3,400	.....	3,950
Potatoes, bu	25,200	5,400	.....	3,950
Poultry, lbs	188,000	39,085	5,162	14,555
Poultry, c'ps	1,000	90,725	264,038	184,639
Wool, lbs	67,660	6,535	173,255	107,970

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Quotations on Grain and Provisions at Leading Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Flour—Receipts, 25,683 brls; exports, 18,477 brls; market was more active and steadier, in sympathy with wheat, but without change from yesterday. Winter straights, $3.45@4.55; Minnesota patents, $4.00@4.25.

Wheat—Receipts, 249,200 bu; exports, 15,994 bu; spot firm; No. 2 red, 87¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, 90¼c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened steady and followed it up with increasing strength on better advices than expected, good cash demand and small Northwest receipts, and a fair demand from shorts. Closed firm at 1@1¼c net advance. March, 80¼@80¾c; closed 80¾c; May 80 11-16@81 5-16c, closed 81¼c; July 80@81c, closed 80¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 122,700 bu; exports, 148,847 bu. Spot irregular. No. 2, 48¼c elevator and 46c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened steady with wheat, eased off under fine weather West and big receipts, but finally rallied on prospects for small arrivals tomorrow and a scare of January shorts. Closed ¼@¾c higher on January and unchanged otherwise. Closed 44½c; July 44¼@44¾c; May 44¼@44½c.

Oats—Receipts, 86,600 bu; exports, 250 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 30c elevator and 30½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed Western, 29¾@30c; track white, 31@33c. Options inactive but steady, yellow, 31@31½c. Closed unchanged. Futures closed firm at the decline. Receipts, 12,307 pkgs. Southern, nominal. Western, at mark, 15¼@19½c; It was not a lively day on the Cotton Exchange, nor were there sensational developments in connection with the January deal. Traders were suspicious throughout the session and slow to take on new responsibilities while the January manipulation was in progress. The speculative public settled account and withdrew.

On the first call the feeling was about steady, with the general list unchanged to 2 points higher, January, after opening at an advance of 20 points, scored an additional bulge of 40 points on the initial call. Soon after there was a jump to 11.70@ 11.75c, around which it clung until the last hour.

The late months were listless and stuck tenaciously to about the closing figures of yesterday. Shipments of cotton to New York reached 666 bales, steamer arrivals in the immediate future were estimated at about 18,000 bales. There was reported that several thousand bales had been taken from a New York steamer about to sail for Liverpool by the owner being able to secure a handsome premium for selling to parties here at the prevailing abnormal figures.

Cotton futures closed barely steady: January, 11.85@11.90c; February, 9.40c; March, 9.37c; April, 9.27c; May, 9.20c; June, 9.18c; July, 9.16c; August, 8.90c; September, 8.44c; October, 8.13c; November, 8.13c. Spot cotton closed dull and irregular; middling uplands, 12c; middling gulf, 12¼c; sales, 605 bales.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 29.—Wheat recovered from the weakness of yesterday and showed earlier tendency to work back. This encouragement opened May a shade firmer at 74¼@75¼c. There was an immediate slump to 73¾c, but believe by a development to the contrary. May closing at 75¾c. July at 74¼@76¾c. January at 73¾c. Cash wheat market had a good demand ruling on all grades. No. 1 Northern, closing May price to 3½c over; No. 2, 73c; No. 3, 67@69c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—Close: Wheat—High-er; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 73¾c; track, 74¼@75¼c; January, 73¾c; May, 74¾c; July, 74c; No. 3 hard, 71@71¼c. Corn—Weak; No. 2 cash, 37c; track, 37¼@37½c; January, 37c; May, 37½c; July, 38¾c. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 cash, 31½c; July, 30c. Rye—Lower; $3.85 sellers. Wheat—Receipts, 47,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu; stock, 1,090,000 bu; corn, 124,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu; corn, 133,000 bu; oats, 65,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 29.—Close: Wheat—May, 68¾c cash; No. 2 hard, 68¼@69c; No. 3, 66@66½c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 3, 67¾c. Corn—May, 38¾c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; No. 2 white, 39¾c; No. 3, 38½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 30¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 107,000 bu; corn, 57,600 bu; oats, 11,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 104,800 bu; corn, 27,200 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

DULUTH, Jan. 29.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 1 car, 75c; May, 75¾@75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 1 car, 75c; May, 75¾@75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 1 car, 73¾@74¼c; July, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 1 car, 73¾@74¼c; No. 3 spring, 58@63¾c. Corn—38½c. Receipts—Wheat, none. Shipments—Wheat, none.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 29.—Wheat—Active, steady; cash, 73¼c; May, 81¾c; July, 80¾c. Corn—Active, firm; cash, 37¾c; May, 39¾c. Clover seed—Active, steady; cash, $7.35; March, $7.42½. Receipts, 1899 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.—Spirits turpentine—Quiet; 30@30½c. Rosin—Firm; $1.20@1.25. Crude turpentine—Steady, $1.30@2.30. Tar—Firm, $1.30.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 29.—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 37c. Whisky—On the basis of $1.27 for finished goods.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCT MARKET.

Quotations on Grain, Provisions, and Cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—Closing: Grain—Wheat—Spot steady;

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Charles M. Geary, Dorcas M. Carpenter.....24—23
Charles Heine, Lemont, Ill.; Katie Hommerding, same.....27—22
Vaclav Kozel, Mary Mayer.....25—22
John Morris, Paxton, Ill.; Lizzie E. Getzinger.....70—53
Charles F. Haley, Duluth, Minn.; Katherine C. O'Donnell.....33—28
Stephen B. Bushell, Florence M. Wattles, Minneapolis, Minn.....38—36
Samuel L. Friduss, Jennie M. Goldstine...30—25
Paul R. Generous, Evelyn McCarthy.....33—32
William E. Pearson, Hackensack, N. J.; Mae Carpenter.....39—29
Carl Elefson, Omaha, Neb.; Ella Brodin, same.....29—26
Tomasz Donsgalski, Anna Szorolikowska...26—18
Henry Smith, Bertha Loez.....25—25
John Arendt, Annie Blake.....24—22
Harry P. Tuley, Adeline C. Eppler.....21—19
Edward W. McDonald, Nina House.....19—18
Samuel Weisz, Tillie Cohen.....22—19
Peter Mystovicz, Annonina Kasperzak.....24—16
Benjamin E. Leins, Katherine C. Schnell...38—34
William J. Illgen, Chicago Heights, Ill.; Barbara Scheidt, Richton, Ill.....24—24
Antoni Rynkal, Jadwiga Gawlik.....25—20
John M. Ijams, Farmer City, Ill.; Maude E. Browne.....21—20
Frank E. Gatzler, Genevieve L. Koplien.....23—22
Lewis C. Babcock, Billings, Mont.; Josephine M. Twitchell.....22—19
William Weber, Myra Minick.....23—22
John Rapp, Elizabeth M. Werner.....31—26
Robert J. Rice, Margaret R. Parker.....30—21
Frank D. Crisp, Josephine Madey.....27—24
Franciszek Flatkiewicz, Anna Gorinska.....22—21
Walenty Galusty, Weronika Kendiorska...27—18
John A. Russell, Lulie Schimpky.....24—21
Adam Boszinski, Stanislawa Deleska.....27—23
Isaie Guay, Georgianna Boucher.....30—22
John G. Chez, Sophia Mader.....24—21
Herman Poser, Friedericke Willistedt.....40—36
J. Edward Candlon, Elizabeth Otto.....23—22
Seth P. Mitchell, Ellen Reardon.....43—39
Albert Schroeder, Anna Tillkowski.....48—38
Franciszek Przepierski, Helena Bochat.....22—17
Henry Koerner, Nellie Klipp.....28—24
Francisek Nowak, Anna Gajewska.....24—21
Hugo L. Schneidler, Marie Frank.....22—21
John W. Culpeper, Ada Wells.....28—29
Clarence Van Inwegen, Matilda M. Morris 22—19
Herman H. Tiebull, Rosa Miller.....35—35
Oscar Wissenbach, Emma Billmeyer.....28—24
George Norton, Annie Seemann.....24—21
Mathew Clare, Katherine Horrigan.....21—18
Martin Laven, Julia McCarthy.....29—29
George Rutter, Samonnuk, Ill.; Walmelmina Samuelson.....30—25
William Baum, Union Town, Pa.; Bertha Schulhoff.....28—22

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1901:

California-av., 49 s of Nelson, e f, 24x122½, Jan. 25 [F. Pixins to Alfred N. Boal.....$ 2,000
Johnston-av., 377 e of Humboldt-blvd., n f, 24x100, incumbrance $2,884, Jan. 14 [Louis M. Anderson to Settcher Frankel]..... 4,000
Armitage-av., 164 e of Oakley, n f, 24x100, Jan. 25 [W. T. Korff to C. Kunkel]..... 2,000
Clybourn-av., 100 s of Shefield-av., s f, 25x100, Jan. 25 [Union S. L. and B. Association to Emma Levy]..... 5,000
Webster-av., 133 e of Cleveland, n f, 33x183, Jan. 15 [John Morris to Earle G. Conger]..... 4,500
Roman-av., 48 s of Ohio-st., e f, 48x119 7-10, Jan. 7 [C. H. Kilnatrick to Seward M. Gunderson]..... 1,500
Peoria-st., 50 s of Fulton, e f, 50x100, Dec. 29, 1900 [E. Miles Standish to James F. Woodman]..... 10,500
Monroe-st., 126 e of S. 43d-av., n f, 50x121½, and other property, Jan. 21 [D. F. Ferris to Judson Wheeler]..... 3,000
Archer-av., n e cor Lime-st., s f, 50½x111, Jan. 23 [estate of Ellen Corkery to Eleanor Sheridan]..... 8,000
Vincennes-av., 306 s of 38th-st., w f, 22x125, revenue $2, incumbrance $4,500, Jan. 25 [J. E. Jennings to Edward J. Molloy]..... 1
Calumet-av., s e cor 40th-st., w f, 75x123, Jan. 25 [William Holt to John Morris]..... 9,750
Indiana-av., 425 n of 33d-st., e f, 25x124, revenue $22, Jan. 23 [J. C. Foley to J. E. Jennings]..... 1
Stewart-av., 50 s of 74th-st., e f, 50x123, Jan. 16 [Lewis Duke to Nellie A. Miles]..... 2,500
Stewart-av., s w cor 74th-st., e f, 50x123, Jan. 16 [Lewis Duke to Nellie A. Miles]..... 3,500
Jackson-av., 100 e of Noble, s f, 25x100, Dec. 15, 1900 [F. V. Barnes et al. to C. T. Anderson]..... 1,000
Vliet-st., 91 w of Drexel-av., s f, 25 to alley, Jan. 5 [F. A. Swanson to F. V. Barnes]..... 2,300
Lowe-av., 248 s of 100th-st., s f, 75x126, and other property, Dec. 20, 1900 [Maude M. Robinson to Nancie B. Marshall]..... 8,000
Avenue H, 75 n of 104th-st., w f, 25x125, Dec. 31, 1900 [J. C. Bauermeister to B. Sangamon]..... 1,000
Sangamon-st., 136 n of Ohio, w f, 20x97, Jan. 26 [C. Maes to Michael Del Re]..... 2,400
Dakin, 226 s of Marshfield-av., e f, 66x92, Jan. 24 [Gilbert M. Weeks to Hiter A. Johnson]..... 5,000
State-st., s e cor 85th, w f, 115x250, more or less, Jan. 28 [W. H. Rosencrans to Darrow Jackson-av., 80 n of 64th-st., e f, 25x125, Jan. 26 [Henry Hagans to Dagny C. Klingery]..... 1,250
Wesson-st., 164 n of Chicago-av., w f, 20x85, incumbrance of $1,200, Jan. 28 [N. Schmidt to Thomas Wesson]..... 4,200
Elm-st., 366 w of Lake Shore-drive, s f, 20 3-4x103½, Jan. 28 [Geo. M. Graves et al. to M. Leonard]..... 3,000
Throop-st., 48 n of Elm, w f, 24x95, revenue $1, Jan. 28 [Katie Palmer to Augusta Schmidt]..... 8,000
S. 44th-av., 183 s of 15th-st., e f, 100x125, revenue $1, Jan. 24 [A. E. Swenson to Ira Bush]..... 1
Spaulding-av., 75 e of 21st-st., s f, 25x125, Jan. 23 [W. H. Davis to Geo. Wilde]..... 2,500
Kimball-av., 75 s of Wood-st., e f, 25x125, Dec. 10, 1899 [V. Vosicek to Thos. J. Straby]..... 2,000
Ellis-av., w s of Cottage-av., s f, 25x124, Jan. 28 [Louis Alruts to Joseph Daska]..... 3,500
Wrightwood-av., n w cor Burling-st., s f, 50x125 [Ingeborg Nelson to Wm. Jan. 16 [Daniel E. Killips to John Reits]..... 6,100
Same property, incumbrance of $1,500, Jan. 16 [John Reits to Wm. Jacob]..... 6,100
Grand-av., 200 e of Wabash-av., s f, 24x121, Dec. 21, 1900 [F. Krumsiek to H. Grosch]..... 4,500
Groveland-av., 154 s e of 32d-st., s f, 20x104½, incumbrance of $4,000, Jan. 25 [John Barton Payne to Wm. H. Johnson]..... 8,500
Addison-st., 1,320 w of Western-av., four parcels, Jan. 29 [F. Heiman to Louis and Heimann]..... 5,000
Sangamon-st., 88 s of 64th, w f, 25x124, incumbrance of $1,400, Jan. 28 [Herman M. Evans et al. to Helene Anderson]..... 2,600

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SCOTCH TERRIER, WHITE WITH black spots; tail cut; answers to name of "Prince." Return and receive reward to 296 W. Madison-st., bakery.

LOST—GENTLEMAN'S OPEN FACE GUN metal watch, gold monogram B. E. B. on back. Return to BRUNSWICKS, 263 Wabash-av., and receive reward.

LOST—FOX TERRIER, ANS. NAME DEDO, black ears, tail, large black spot on right side, collar with a blue ribbon bow; liberal reward if returned to 3806 Ellis-av., Flat 24.

LOST—FOB WITH LOCKET ON 35TH-ST., BEtween Indiana-av. and Grand-blvd. Finder return Room 1932 Auditorium Annex. Reward.

LOST—A CHILD'S PINK CLOTH MUFF ON 26th-st., near Indiana-av., Sunday, Jan. 27; $5 reward if returned to 2937 Michigan-av.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, CORNER INDIANA and Rush-sts. Liberal reward, or return without money to ANNA D. ADAMS, 999 E. Division-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED AS TO the whereabouts of Jas. K. Mack, at one time a member of the Printers' union. Address Box A, 28 Newberry Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

PERSONAL—WANTED CITY ADDRESS OF Chas. S. Ford, at one time in real estate business. Address A. G 15, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—"ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."
"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or, a family complete.
"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home. We operate a special credit department store for salaried people and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.
Established 1880. SIEGEL, COOPER & CO., 217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and foreheads perfectly shaped; 12 years' experience. MME. STUBEL, 241 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—STOUT LADIES: OBESITY, FATty heart, corpulency, large busts, and double chin reduced. For particulars call or address DR. SNYDER, 1314 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—THE BEST HAIR RESTORER ON the market is that prepared by Madame Bowne, 1027 Masonic Temple, formerly McVicker's. Samples

PERSONAL—WHY WEAR GLOSSY CLOTHES? My new discovery for removing shine entirely removed or no charge. G. MILLER, 144 La Salle.

PERSONAL — SEAMSTRESSES WITH RED tape, in a(h)ristocratic suburbs, to sell 22c butter & 5c horseradish for Horseradish Jack, 68 Randolph

PERSONAL—DIAMOND PRICES AND TERMS that you can stand. See LOFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — WRINKLES, MOLES, AND trace of old age removed permanently; also cured. TOMPKINS, M. D., 1308 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS KILLED; terminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL—WRINKLES REMOVED PERMAnently. Mme. Irene De Hitt, 344 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—ELECTRIC AND FACIAL TREATments: free consultation. 56 5th-av., Suite 313.

PERSONAL—WICKS' PRIVATE DETECTIVE Agency, 1810 Wabash-av. Success or no pay.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — ESTABLISHED SPECIALTY printing business in Chicago; high-class workers; running night and day constantly; machinery only two years old, in perfect condition; owner leaving city, offers half interest for $3,000, which will clear buyer $2,500 this year; other partner, practical man, is in charge of mechanical dept.; buyer should be outside man; if not experienced can learn in a few weeks. L 461, Tribune.

WANTED — MORE CAPITAL IN A FIRST-class well established jobbing business in Chicago; great opportunity for doing a much larger business if had $25,000 to $30,000 more capital; would prefer paying good rate of interest, or, if necessary, would take in silent partner. For particulars address H O 736, Tribune office.

AGENCY WANTED—GENTLEMAN RESIDING in San Francisco, well acquainted with the trade throughout the Pacific coast, wishes to represent some good Eastern firms; A1 references as to ability and character. Address W. E. T., 36 Geary-st., Room 31, San Francisco, Cal.

GOLD COPPER—WE SELL MINING STOCKS that promise dividends; gold, silver, copper, lead; investments that pay; 40 cents on the dollar at 5 cents cash, or monthly installments; send 4c for ore samples and prospectus.
SLATER & SMITH, Colville, Wash.

A MAN WITH $3,000, CAPABLE OF TAKING charge of advertising and handling the business, can obtain good position with old established firm about to extend their already profitable patent medicine business. Address L 410, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY FINE BUFFET OFFICE BUILDing; cost $9,000; cash required $5,000; long time; cheap rent; doing a good business. Address L 411, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MAN AND BOOKkeeper, with small capital and city references, desires to enlist his services with some legitimate business house. Address F W 664, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL IN NEIGHBORING CITY; fine steam-heated building, with every convenience; 44 rooms; $20,000; very easy terms.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

$25,000 INVESTMENT IN LEGITIMATE BUSIness will pay 100 per cent this year; strictest investigation solicited; refs. Address H O 837, Tribune office.

$5,000—WANT PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT to join me; can close contract in 30 days that will pay $50,000 this year; no scheme; business legitimate; refs. Address L 409, Tribune office.

COMPANY MANUFACTURING SUGAR IN Mexico guarantees 8 per cent annually; will soon pay 50 per cent per annum permanently; security given; shares $100. Address L 418, Tribune office.

WANTED—HUSTLING BROKER TO SELL UNlisted stock in large, prosperous automobile company. Address L 457, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A cereal mill and grain elevator, 100 miles from Chicago. Address E F 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FIRST-CLASS TAILoring establishment in Lake View; must dispose of same at once. Address K 920, Tribune office.

MAKE MONEY TRADING IN GRAIN; OUR book tells how; sent free.
E. W. METZ & CO., 44 Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—40-CAN MILK BUSINESS; GOOD outfit; old established. L 428, Tribune office.

WANTED — PARTY WITH $300 AND SERVices to market best pat. novelty. F R 666, Tribune.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica, Ellis' History of Our Country, People's Cyclopedia and Dictionary, comple set of electrical and mechanical engineering books? Want printing, furniture, or tailoring. Address L 422, Tribune office.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

ANDREWS, 480 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE ELdridge-ct., pays highest prices for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, old jewelry, and seal garments, etc.; mail orders attended to; evening dresses a specialty; references.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS AT COST—WE CAN SUIT every purse, and will give you the best the market affords for the least money; before making your purchase examine our stock and convince yourself of this fact; rentals $2. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 124 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 4116.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we rent tables with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT BRUNSWICK POOL AND BILLIARD tables sell, rent, reasonable. Fowler 472 Van Buren.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN WELL PAYING brewery, with $3,000 to $4,000. Inquire 1711 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—PARTNER IN OLD ESTABLISHED business to help manage same; no fake; investigate. AUSTIN, 295 Wabash-av.

PATENTS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CAMERA PATENT; cheap, or royalty. Address G X 420, Tribune.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

GREAT WESTERN DANCING ACADEMY—Stage, society dancing; 32 term. 78 Jackson-bd.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS — STAMPS bought; scenic postal cards. F. Wolsieffer, 79 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, NEAT appearance, quick, accurate, good penman, experienced office assistant, bookkeeper, cashier, bill, entry, or shipping clerk; very best references furnished; moderate salary start. L 456, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED MAN 28, five years in wholesale trade; surety Co. bond; best refs.; reasonable wages; would leave city. Address L 416, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 18, American, will give $10 to any one who will secure me a steady position with wholesale or retail house. Address L 249, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG BUSINESSman, 23, wants office position; have been salesman with charge of office; small salary; A1 references. Address L 423, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, COMpetent d. e. bookkeeper, correspondent, salesman, office man, is open for engagement; 32; highest references. Address L 465, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, THOroughly posted in mail order business and shipping; A1 references. Address L 440, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE ASSISTant by high school graduate, 20 years old; A1 references. Address L 450, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL OFFICE clerk; young man; references. J 860, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL OFFICE clerk; young man; references. J 860, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS REPRESENTATIVE for manufacturer good staple specialty line; experience and references. Address L 229, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PAPER HANGING, 8C per roll; also painting and calcimining; first-class work guaranteed. 1 Ogden-pl. Office.

SITUATION WANTED — PAINTING, PAPERing, calcimining stores or flats; winter prices. DEWS, 32 Beethoven-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—CALCIMINING $1.25 per room and up; paper cleaned 90c; painting reasonable. Address L 429, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 26, TWO years' experience in tinshop. Address L 403, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 26; HAVE 2 years' experience in tinshop. L 405, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — GOOD CARPENTER will work cheap, day or job. L 250, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE AS cook; first-class waiter; general housework; private family or boarding-house; good reference. Address L 242, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE man, up on best table service, wants steady position; city references. Address L 452, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener; many years' experience; city references. Address L 445, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good habits as driver of any kind. MYER ISRAL, 50 Orleans-st., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, man coachman, wife general housework; no family; refs. Address L 423, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR some similar work by an experienced man, Swedish; good references. 4009 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH COACHman, age 30; best of references. 4045 Ellis-av., care of janitor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman. Call 247 Blackhawk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, driving or attending horses. 240 E. Superior-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT ENGLISH butler; highest references. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOG. OR CORRESpondent and office man; 23 years old; first-class refs.; salary reasonable. L 410, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; good habits; reasonable salary. Address L 264, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN STENOGrapher, accurate, willing; $12 to start. Address L 439, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE YOUNG MAN, handy with tools and experienced, as janitor or butler. Address L 248, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH YOUNG MAN, at anything; good worker; A1 ref. Address L 419, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH MEDICINE company, experienced advertising man. Address L 402, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR clerk in down-town grocery house; age 25. Address L 434, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG FRENCHMAN, some knowledge English and German, desires position of any kind. Address L 468, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MANAGEMENT OF hotel, restaurant, or club; 30 years' experience. Address L 222, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COLLECTOR, salesman, solicitor, or office work; best references furnished; moderate salary start. L 455, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MARRIED man must have work. LOUIS W., 3008 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ODD JOBS AROUND house by the day or hour. LOUIS W., 3008 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN WILL teach German, Latin, mathematics for board. Address A. MECK, 269 Chestnut-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN WOMAN, with small family, to take care of flat or furnished rooms, to do general housework for room rent and salary. HARTMAN, 142 Bissell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN OF REfinement, reversed circumstances; good cook, seamstress, or nursery governess; can act in either capacity; satisfactory ref. Address MARY FITCH, Apt. 200 The Vermont, 51st-st. and Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG GERMAN woman, speaking English, wants any kind of housework. L 407, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK, COMPEtent German girl; recommended. Call 347 E. North-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT COLored woman as cook or laundress. 3622 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH EXPERIenced girl, general housework in small American family; ref. Call 5636 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED GIRL, TO do housework; no washing. 4015 Cottage Grove, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework; also second. 283 E. 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS, EXperienced cook, private family. 407 S. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK in private family. 1349 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GERMAN GIRL, IN a private family. 197 Ontario-st., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT, NEAT pastry cook; thoroughly capable. 2713 Wabash.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY REFINED AMERican lady as housekeeper in clubhouse or bachelor's apartments. Address L 253, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPING, BY young girl; state wages. L 463, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED dressmaker wants work in families; $2 per day; perfect fit guaranteed. L 421, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, HANDY with needle. 118 Oak-st., 2d flat.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY REFINED YOUNG lady as nurse; convalescent invalid; $4 per week. White Cross Nurse Assn., 45 Stanley-ter. Telephone 1433 West.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE and seamstress; would do light chamber work; refs. Address L 409, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NURSE, SWEDISH, for children. Address 169 W. Huron-st., 3d floor.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOKS, 2D GIRLS, laundresses, kitchen, dining, pantry girls, housework, butlers, coachmen, married couples, chambermaids. Telephone 869 North. 152 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEST OF SERVANTS, all kinds of work; references. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DOMESTIC SERVants, all nationalities; private families only, town or country. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st., Tel. N. 100.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent, experienced stenographer and office assistant; understand bookkeeping; educated; best refs.; city or country. Address L 230, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, trustworthy lady stenographer; can guarantee rapid, accurate work; best city references. Address H 572, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; first-class writer and speller, rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address L 225, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, COMPEtent stenographer; 4 years' exp.; high school graduate. Address L 227, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEnographer, law and commercial experience; very reliable; best refs. Address L 442, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; some experience; salary moderate. Address L 404, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS STENOGRAPHER; some exp.; moderate salary; Rem. operator. Address L 413, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; 6 months' experience; Rem. operator; $6 to start. Address H. LORENZEN, 51 Kinzie.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT, BRIGHT YOUNG lady stenographer; salary $5. L 449, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPECTABLE LADY would like a home in a respectable family in exchange for light household duties, sewing, companion, or vocal lessons. Address L 424, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — WOMAN WHO EXcels in painting poster pillows wishes to associate with responsible party, who has an assured opening at Pan-Am. Expo. Address L 458, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY WOMAN, GOOD talker, and ambitious, with responsible business firm; would travel; best of refs. L 457, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION OR care of invalid; trained nurse. 2720 Indiana-av., Flat 3.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ALL-AROUND REAL ESTATE MAN—IN BIG West Side office; small salary to start. Address L 430, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN. ADDRESS IN own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary expected, L 443, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED in books and stationery, to check orders and take care of stock; state age and experience. Address H O 536, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED in dry goods dept., to fill orders and take care of stock. Apply SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Fulton and Desplaines-sts.

YOUNG MAN—TO ASSIST IN RENTING DEpartment of an established real estate office. Address, giving references, experience, and salary expected. Address H O 523, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—IN LADIES' SUITS AND WAIST stock; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address H O 522, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO ASSIST IN OFFICE; $5 TO start. Address H O 521, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GENERAL AGENCY RENEWAL CONTRACTS FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 134 MONROE-ST.

CANVASSERS—FOR "LIFE AND REIGN OF Queen Victoria," by the eminent historians, Prof. Charles Morris and Murat Halstead; nearly 600 pages; size 7x10; 100 richest illustrations, greatest and best; tremendous seller; only $1.50; big book; big commission; credit given; freight paid; outfits free. Address The Dominion Company, Dept. V, 334 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELING SALESMEN—3 experience, for special work on the road. 996, 215 Wabash-av.

GENTLEMAN—WHO CAN AND WILL SOLICIT insurance; liberal contract to right party; an old line HOME company, up to date, and progressive. You can be a success with the Federal Life Insurance company, 523 Marquette Bldg. Let us have a talk with you.

RUBBER GOODS SALESMAN—TO VISIT JOBbing trade; should be somewhat familiar with mechanical goods. Address, stating age, experience, etc., H 698, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BY FEB. 15, TRAVELER FOR Ill. and Wis.; natural ability and aptness will count for more than experience; high commission contract; strictly staple line; references; entire time and bond required; high-priced men investigate. E. L. RICE, 53 Congress-st., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN—HIGH-GRADE CITY OR COUNtry; liberal pay to a hustler who can furnish references and bond. W. I. SQUIRE, 1506 Fisher Building.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS; ONE WHO HAS earned $50 a week and is capable of earning that or more; only man with first-class references need apply. J. C. THORN, 1508 Fisher Building.

SALESMAN—TO TRAVEL IN WESTERN U. S. We can show you more high-grade men, and will make a living proposition. Call bet. 9 and 12.
GEO. H. BEACH, 543 Marquette Bldg.

SALESMAN—IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS and general merchandise; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address H O 329, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, ON MILLINERY trimmings; mill in Philadelphia; state references and experience. G. P. O., Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY salesman for Chicago, having acquaintance with retail grocers; state experience. L 447, Tribune.

SALESMAN—COMPETENT, TO SELL VETERinary remedies to Chicago horseshoeing and livery houses, and blacksmiths. H O 532, Tribune.

SALESMAN—TO TRAVEL; MUST BE A HUSTler; excellent opoportunity for man of ability. Kegley Hardware Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESMAN—CITY OR COUNTRY; GROCERS', confectioners', druggists', side line; commission. Address J 880, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—1ST-CLASS, HAVING A TRADE, for the largest custom tailoring department in Chicago. WORK BROS. & CO.

SALESMEN—OUR NEW EDITION OF "A LIbrary of Universal Literature" now comprises 32 vols. of science, 17 vols. of biography, and 8 vols. of orations, making it one of the most attractive and salable set of books ever placed on the market; sales have already reached very large proportions; low prices and easy terms.
L. P. ROBINSON
524 Rand-McNally Bldg.

SALESMEN—WE HAVE NOW SOMETHING special, a popular seller, at reduced price, on easy payments; while it lasts it will be a winner. Come and see us.
CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS,
28 Jackson-blvd.

SALESMEN—5 WANTED FOR CLASSIFIED business, city or country; salary and commission; educated man preferred. Young men; good pay. Call before 11:30 a. m. American Literary Society [DAVIS], 131 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED COMPUTING scale salesmen for "the best grocers and butchers" scales; state salary. Call 10 to 12 a. m., or write REID & CO., 17 Quincy-st., suite 306, Chicago.

SALESMEN—FOR "THE CENTURY LIBRARY of Music," by Paderewski; beautifully illustrated; published by the Century Company, N. Y. Apply 800 Fisher Building, 279 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—$25 TO $50 PER WEEK EASILY made; "The Baffler," a burglar

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'phone 792 Oakland.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—4-ROOM STEAM HEATED FLAT. 197 Superior; janitor.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT, ABOUT EIGHT rooms; all light; modern improvements; walking distance; Feb. 5; permanent; $25. L 469, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEW COR. STORE, $25; SMALL store, $15; good for barber; flat in rear; n. w. cor. Miller-ct., Forest-av., just w. of Summerdale station. A. S. TERRILL, 95 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SPACE IN A LARGE BOOK STORE for the use of a dealer in art goods. Address H R 607, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Offices in Adams Express Building,
183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 400.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES, GARDEN City Building, 56 5th-av.; all modern conveniences; good location for manufacturers' agents. Apply Room 208.

TO RENT—3 FINE OFFICES IN SWELL BUILDing, $35. REID, 315 Dearborn-st.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, 50X166 ft., with power, steam heat, freight and passenger elevators, electric light, and automatic sprinklers, 153-155 Jackson-blvd. See engineer.

TO RENT—5TH FLOOR, 84 WABASH, 24X164, passenger and freight elevators, very light; possession March 1. FRANK M. ELLIOT, 123 La Salle, Room 800.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, HEAT, AND ELEvators 125 to 129 S. Clinton-st. one or more floors 80x90. JAMES A. MILLER 129 S. Clinton.

TO RENT — 74 AND 76 W. LAKE-ST., 5TH floor, loft, 40x80; $30; power, heat, and freight elevator. H. P. WILLIAMS, 97 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDING, 148-150 E. KINZIE-ST., 62x175; five stories and basement, elevator; railroad switch; well suitable for warehouse or wholesale business; possession May 1. FRANK M. ELLIOTT, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, FLOORS, rooms, and offices in central business district; send for list or 'phone for agent to call. H. O. STONE & CO., 208 La Salle-st.; 7 phones, all Main 339.

TO RENT—HAVE SEVERAL CLIENTS WHO own factory and warehouse lots west of the river who would divide to suit tenants.
R. O'DWYER, 206 Chicago Opera-House.

TO RENT—69 SOUTH WATER-ST., 5-STORY and basement, 24x140 ft.; to suit; freight elevator. W. J. BENSON, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR BUY—FACTORY IN Chicago for woodworking purposes by old established firm; about 25,000 or 30,000 square feet, exclusive of kiln, power-house, and yard. Address H O 853, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE OR PART OF store for shoe room, between Lake, Van Buren, Clark, and Wells. Address THOS. DEMPSTER, 906 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—TOP FLOOR LOFT, PLASter finished, near business center; it above 4th floor; elevator service; state price. Address L 446, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOTEL OR large boarding-house; well located, with good showing. Address J 906, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. E. J. DENNIS DR. E. J. DENNIS
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DISEASES OF WOMEN.
SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN by improved methods. Relief guaranteed in every case undertaken. Consultation and advice free. Home for ladies remaining under my care. Hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Correspondence strictly confidential.
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MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY, ON
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOAN CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH; NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE; YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST.,
ROOMS 216 AND 217.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 12.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
ROOM 512.
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
CHICAGO SECURITY & CREDIT CO.
Loans in any amount, large or small, on household goods, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts, etc., at lowest rates.
Responsible people desiring loans on securities mentioned will find that we can promptly serve them in a businesslike way without notoriety or publicity.
Full information as to rates, terms, etc., cheerfully given upon application, or write and we will call.
SALARIED PEOPLE Accommodated on plain note.
ROOM 512.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
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LIBERAL ADVANCES, WITHOUT DELAY, ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAG

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

SANTA FE SEEKS UNDERSTANDING WITH SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Close Traffic Arrangement May Be Made for the Purpose of Maintaining Transcontinental Rates—Milwaukee and St. Paul Executive Committee Votes Forty-seven New Locomotives for Divisions—Commutation Tickets to Be Unrestricted.

It transpires that the real object of the trip of President Ripley and Vice Presidents Morton and Barr of the Santa Fé railway system was to meet the new President of the Southern Pacific, Mr. C. M. Hays, and the other officers of this company and complete a close traffic pool or business alliance between the two companies. The Santa Fé and Southern Pacific have been working in harmony for the last two years, but some friction has been caused lately by the opening for traffic of the San Joaquin Valley railroad by the Santa Fé to San Francisco, which threatened to bring about a rupture between the two California systems. The "community ownership" of railroads lately brought about by the big financial interests of the country required for its success a close alliance between the two California terminal lines in order to protect transcontinental rates. This has now been accomplished, and the indications are that there will be no further friction between those roads.

At a meeting of the Executive committee of the Milwaukee and St. Paul held in New York on Monday a resolution was adopted calling for the construction of forty-seven locomotives to be used on the Kansas City and Superior divisions of the road. Roswell Miller, chairman of the board, said after the meeting that no other business of public interest was transacted, no lease of the property was discussed, nor arrangements made for closer relations with any other property. J. Pierpont Morgan attended the meeting.

December earnings of the Burlington railroad system and for the six months ended on Dec. 31 follow:

December—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight earnings..	$ 2,761,817	$ 2,322,622	$ 239,195
Passenger earn'g..	943,227	863,503	79,724
Gross earnings ...	4,110,374	3,772,933	337,441
Oper. expenses ...	2,638,069	2,234,637	403,432
Total expenses ...	3,463,059	3,050,455	412,614
Surplus	647,304	722,477	*75,173
Six months—			
Freight earnings.	17,687,232	17,627,197	60,035
Passenger earn'g.	6,386,165	5,584,263	801,902
Gross earnings ...	26,465,417	25,511,678	953,739
Oper. expenses ...	16,176,526	14,934,990	1,242,029
Total expenses ...	21,126,329	19,829,210	1,297,119
Surplus	5,339,087	5,682,467	*343,380

*Decrease.

No action was taken yesterday, at the meeting of the Chicago terminal lines, on the proposition to restrict the sale of commutation tickets between Chicago and suburban points. A short discussion brought out the fact that a majority of the roads, and especially those which do a large suburban business, are not disposed to make any concession to the merchants of the country towns, who have been agitating this matter for some time, because, they claim, the cheap commutation rates now being made induce people in the suburbs to purchase their supplies in Chicago. The suburbanites, it is said, are almost a unit in demanding a continuance of the present arrangement, and the railroads are not inclined to take any action that would be calculated to hurt their suburban business, and induce people to patronize the cheap electric lines.

AFFIRM LEITER DEAL DECISION.

Appellate Court Judges Uphold Judgment of Lower Tribunal in Suit of Murry Nelson & Co.

Joseph Leiter's attempt to corner the wheat market is recalled in the branch Appellate Court by the entering of a decision affirming a judgment of $17,512 against him in favor of Murry Nelson & Co. and denying an attachment on Leiter's real estate. Murry Nelson & Co. were creditors of Leiter to the amount of the judgment when the collapse of the corner came on June 13, 1898. The issuance of an attachment on his real estate holdings was sought on the statutory ground that Leiter "had fraudulently conveyed or assigned his property so as to hinder and delay his creditors." It appeared from the evidence that on June 13, 1898, Leiter, knowing himself to be insolvent, had conveyed substantially all his real estate in Chicago, including property on Washington and Adams streets, to John P. Wilson. The consideration for the deed was a declaration of trust executed by Attorney Wilson stating that the deed was made for the purpose of securing the payment of all the indebtedness due from Leiter to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which at that time exceeded $5,500,000. Court holds this transaction not fraudulent.

Twelve decisions were announced. Nine of the rulings affirm the findings in the lower courts. The decisions and the cases recorded are:

9035—William J. Moxley vs. Braun & Fitts; affirmed. Judge Horton dissenting.
9037—A. B. Harris vs. M. C. McDonald; affirmed.
9039—Margaret Schimberg vs. George D. Rumsey, executor; affirmed.
9043—Murry Nelson & Co. vs. Joseph Leiter; affirmed.
9045—Harriet J. Farren vs. Samuel Kerr et al.; affirmed.
9049—National Time Recorder Company vs. Eugen J. Feypel; reversed and remanded.
9056—Mutual Union Loan and Building Association vs. Jacob Stolz; reversed.
9134—Annie Mary Towne vs. Charles A. Towne, Alvin G. Towne, and Katie M. Jones; affirmed.
9171—The Western Stone Company vs. Tim Carver et al.; affirmed, Judge Horton dissenting.
9183—Katherina Lang vs. Margaretha Dietz; affirmed.
9191—George R. H. Hughes vs. Link Belt Machinery Company; affirmed, Judge Freeman dissenting.
9200—Everett H. Smith, as recvr., vs. People; reversed and remanded.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—199,230—Batholomae Pfister vs. Western Foundry Co.; on findg., $1,000; satisfied.—190742—Edwemore Iron Co. vs. Rockford Sugar Refining Co.; on ver., $665.—200096—Edward Lewis vs. Hart & Cooley Mfg. Co.; on ver., $375; satisfied.—199376—Farmer vs. Marsh, reported yesterday, the judt., $163.75, should have appeared vs. F. W. Bullard only. The suit had been dismissed as to Manie L. Marsh.

Judge Kavanagh—159925—Nelson & Woolger vs. Patrick J. Doyle; on findg., $1,250.

Judge Hutchinson—202601—Thomas Boland vs. City; on findg., $780.

Judge Waterman—181639—Theodore Koeppen vs. W. C. R. R. R. Co.; on ver., $1,000; satisfied.—175331—Albert Fuchs vs. Andrew, Charles, A., and Philip A. Weber; on findg., $250; satisfied.

Judge Clifford—213616—Piano Mfg. Co. vs. William Fitzgerald, J. C. Anderson, Dan Rogers, W. W. Sanders, and H. Shane; defft. and judt., $32.71.

Judge Haney—206588—Zophilna Trioni vs. City; on findg., $1,000.—175434—Wilhelmine Zerulla vs. Sup. Lodge Order of Mut. Protection; on findg., $1,175; appl.

Judge Burke—194448—Fannie Bailey vs. City; on findg., $250.

Judge Neely—206807—Agnes B. Cranin vs. M. C. O'Hane; on findg., $24; appl.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—210646—Rohrbeck vs. Grawe; dec. sale.—206236—Westerman vs. Williams; dec.—6208—Abel vs. Sommer; dec. sale.

Judge Chetlain—4005—Bd. of Directors, etc., vs. Eggleston; dec. sale.—3735—Mariner vs. Townsend; dec.—207196—P. B. & L. Ass'n vs. Bryezinski; dec. sale.

Judge Tuley—6496—F. B. & L. Ass'n vs. Horojs; dec. sale.

Judge Waterman—6164—City vs. Raphael; dec.

Judge Clifford—6207—Board vs. Board; dec. div.

Judge Haney—5715—Cotterman vs. Cotterman; dec. div.

Judge Willis—175021—Olney vs. Olney; dec. sale.

Judge Baker—5787—Zieran vs. Bergh; dec. sale.—212720—King vs. King; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

5222—William G. Powell; petn. in vol. bankr.; liabil., $6,500; assets, $4,600; Newman, Northrup & Levinson, attys.

5223—Andrew J. Shapaker, same; liabil., $3,300; no assets; S. F. Case, atty.

5224—David N. Mallory, same; liabil., $700; no assets; G. H. Powell, atty.

5225—Charles F. Fechefferly, same; liabil., $700; assets, $400; A. Frankenstein, atty.

5226—Arthur D. Percy, same; liabil., $10,800; assets, $5,500; H. L. Wilson, atty.

5227—Joseph Chak, same; liabil., $500; no assets, no atty.

5228—Martin B. Burke, same; liabil., $400; no assets; Nathan Neufeld, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Willis—Chancery motions 11199, 12717; on trial 10649.

Judge Brentano—Trial call 5811, 6234, 6065, 5831, 2564, 5774, 6225, 6498, 6571, 6074, 6276, 6383, 6322; on trial, 6496.

Judge Tuley—On hearing, 1907.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call 2805, 5907, 198772, 5685, 205346, 5393; on trial, 3131.

Judge Chytraus—Trial call, 6253, 9825, 2305, 6328, 6347, 6621, 6529, 6347, 6531, 6529, 6624, 6627, 6569, 6701, 6704, 6766, 6765, 6792, 6793, 6794, 6874, 6875, 6880, 6881, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965; on trial, 6435.

Judge Tuthill—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Ball—Trial call, 5737, 6631, 6824, 6907, 6904, 7180, 6652, 6488, 7273, 7394, 7395, 7368, 6909, 6281, 5568, 199436, 7369, 7370, 7373, 7452, 7455, 7456, 6728.

Judge Stein—Decision, 198998; on hearing Bell vs. Felt.

Judge Waterman—First call, 401 to 500 incl. Trial call, 2937, 2936, 2976, 2966, 3010, 3017, 3024, 3042, 3053, 3085, 3089, 3115, 3583, 3127, 3131, 3145, 2542, 2817.

Judge Neely—Trial call 5258, 5272, 5293, 5338, 5454, 5469, 5627, 5701, City vs. W. C. R. R. Co., 1036, 5298, 4613, 2893. On trial, Heron vs. Brinks Express Company.

Judge Kavanagh—Trial call 566, 573, 574, 687, 690, 691, 692, 693, 699, 700, 701. On trial, 325.

Judge Haney—Trial call 6303, 7016, 7044, 7072, 7129, 1478, 7178, 7290, 7221, 7281, 7318, 7350, 5129, 7095, 7057, 3247. On trial, 2626.

Judge Clifford—Trial call 3971, 4006, 3939, 4005, 4075, 4078, 4089, 4111, 4116, 4121, 4138, 4064.

Judge Burke—Trial call 45464, 8178, 7474, 7873. On trial, 3703.

Judge Baker—Trial call 10617, 10635, 10669, 10715, 10630. On trial, 10595.

Judge Gary—Trial call 7335, 7381, 7594, 7596, 7597, 7600, 7676, 7678, 7679, 7680, 7681, 7682, 7684, 7698, 7699, 7774, 3, 9, 11, 12.

Judge Dunne—No court.

Judge Hutchinson—Trial call 8069, 8676, 8227, 8804, 8563, 8045, 8485, 8230, 8144, 8696, 8478, 8022, 8025, 8312, 8459, 8667. On trial 7510.

Judge Cartse—County Court—Motions of course and trial call 14822.

Judge Goodwin—County Court—City condemnation cases.

Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—1488.

Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—626, 259, 698, 746, 854, 867, 868, 957, 961, 962, 1590.

Judge Holdom—Criminal Court, Branch No. 7—1116, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1254, 1255, 1289, 1288, 1328.

Judge Dunne—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Cutting—Probate Court—No court.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals—Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Grosscup—733.

United States District Court—Judge Kohlsaat—Motions of course.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Seaman—22403 on trial.

Judge Kohlsaat—25168, 25382, 25484, 25543, 25047, 25414, 22946 on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Tuesday, Jan. 29:

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Friday, Feb. 1, to Monday, Feb. 11, and from Monday, Feb. 11, to Monday, Feb. 25 next.

134—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Isaac T. Bell. Passed temporarily on motion of Mr. Maxwell Evarts for the plaintiff in error.

151—William D. Hale, as receiver, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. L. Y. Lewis et al. Argument continued by Mr. John L. Erdall for defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Eugene G. Hay for plaintiff in error.

152—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States; and

185—The United States, appellant, vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al. Argument commenced by Mr. Joseph H. Call for the United States and continued by Mr. Maxwell Evarts for the railroad company et al.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Wednesday, Jan. 30, will be as follows: 152 (and 185), 153, 155, 160, 161, 162, 163, and 164.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Final Sacrifice Cloak and Suit Clearance.

OUR January cloak and suit clearing sale has been a pronounced success, and for the next two days we will increase the interest in this sale by offering unprecedented values in every odd line and broken lot in these stocks.

$8.50 black and blue kersey jackets, now.....$3.75
$7.50 oxford gray cheviot jackets, now.....$3.75
$12.50 automobile coats, 33-in. long, now.....$5.00
$10.00 black, blue, brown and castor jackets, now....$5.00
$12.50 golf capes, now.$5.00
$20.00 fine kersey jackets, now.....$7.50
$22.50 40-inch oxford Irish frieze automobiles, now..$14.75
$35.00 46-in. fine black, castor and fur automobiles, now.....$22.50
$30.00 Russian blouse velour jackets, now.$20.00
$45.00 Russian blouse velour jackets, now.$30.00
$60.00 velour and fur trim'd jackets, now..$40.00

Winter Suit Reductions.

$13.50 and $15.00 tight-fitting and reefer suits, now.....$7.50
$18.00 and $20.00 Russian blouse and tight-fitting suits, now.....$10.00
$22.50 and $25.00 Parisian blouse and tight-fitting suits, now.....$15.00
$27.50 and $30.00 black and colored suits, in assorted styles, now.....$20.00
$35.00 and $37.50 stylish silk-lined suits, now $25.00
$45.00 and $50.00 stylish silk-lined suits, now.....$35.00
$55.00 and $60.00 stylish silk-lined suits, now.....$40.00

New Spring Suits.

New 1901 tailor-made suits, like cut—exceptional values in the new single and double-breasted Eton effects—double-breasted, tight-fitting suits, with new postillion backs—Russian blouse suits. The skirts are all made with either seven or nine gores, and finished at bottom with flare or bias flounce—some are trimmed, others are plain—all are equally desirable and in perfect taste. The materials are cheviots, broadcloths, Venetians, etc., in black, castor, brown, blue, and red, and the prices range from $35.00 down to..... $20.00

Thousands of Linen Rem'ts and Mussed Pieces. *Main floor.*

THE greatest January linen sale ever held in Chicago has left us with thousands of remnants and slightly soiled and mussed pieces used in our department and window displays. To close out every article of this sort we quote the lowest prices ever made on equal qualities.

Slightly mussed remnants table damasks, in lengths from 2 to 4 yards, some of the finest and highest priced goods we carry—remnants at about ½ the regular selling price—at $1.55, $2.10, $2.60 and..... $3.25

Slightly mussed napkins, in ½ doz. lots, all sizes—all marked down to sell regardless of cost—½ doz. lots, at $1.10, $1.29, $1.55 and $1.69

Slightly mussed odd pattern table cloths, almost every size that's made, from 2x2 yards up to 2½x5 yards long—cloths that have no napkins to match—saving of from 33⅓% to 50%—at $2.50, $3.25, $4.00, $4.50, $4.75, and $5.00

Slightly mussed linens and Turkish bath towels, an enormous collection of the very finest and highest priced Turkish bath towels and hemstitched huck towels—reduced to about ½ their usual selling price—

Two lots of Turkish bath towels at 25c and 50c.

Two lots of hemstitched huck towels at 25c and 35c.

Soiled, mussed bedspreads—a great lot of fine crochet and marseilles bedspreads—both white and colored—to be closed out at big reductions—$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.50 and.... $4.00

Slightly mussed and soiled pieces of fancy linens, balance of "J. D. Weir stock." The lot consists of scarfs, squares, centerpieces, tray cloths, table covers, lunch cloths of plain linens, Battenberg, Irish point, renaissance, embroidered linens, etc.—all to be sold regardless of cost—each, 25c, 45c, 65c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.35

Slightly mussed and soiled linen pillow cases, about 1,000 pairs of all-linen hemstitched pillow cases, size 22½x36. Our regular price, $1.50 per pair, but to be closed out at, per pair..... 85c

Semi-Annual Value-Giving

Travelers' Sample Glove Sale.

THE semi-annual event that means much to economical buyers—in this sale the prices are so extremely low that you can afford to purchase your entire season's supply at this time. We want every judge of glove values to inspect this showing of gloves that have been used only as samples by the traveling men of our wholesale department.

You will find in our collection this year all the desirable shades and colorings, every size for men, women and children, and at prices to meet the requirements of every purchaser. This is the one great opportunity to buy what gloves you may need for the entire season.

Values $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, at..... 75c
Values $1.75, $1.85, $2.00, at..... $1.00
Values $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, at..... $1.25

Sample Hosiery 25c.

THE sample hosiery from our wholesale department includes many lines that have been shown only in the original boxes on the counters at our wholesale house. Of all the great sales of sample hosiery we have conducted this is the greatest in quantity from which to select and in low prices.

Women's finest lisle thread, cotton and fleece lined—more than 100 different styles and weights, in all sizes—values up to 75c,
Men's "sample" hosiery, in lisle thread, cotton, fleece lined and cashmere—about 75 different styles and colorings—all sizes—values up to 75c..... 25c
Children's "sample" hosiery, in fleece lined and cotton, jersey ribbed, sizes 6 to 9½—values up to 50c.

Knit Underwear 95c.

ALL our broken lines of high-class underwear and discontinued numbers of this season's goods included in this great value-giving sale.

Women's union suits, vests, pants, tights and corset covers, in wool and merino, natural, white, black and blue, Swiss and jersey ribbed, and plain, long and short sleeves, tights, open and closed, values up to $2.50—
Men's shirts and drawers, in wool, merino and fleece lined—a large assortment of high-class goods; also union suits in light, medium and heavy weights, in merino and cotton—all sizes—values up to $2.50—
Children's perfect fitting union suits, in wool and merino—natural, black and white—with drop seats—values up to $2.50— 95c

$1.50 Black Dress Goods 75c

This is without exception the greatest bargain in black dress goods offered during this century. The goods are new and bright, and in small patterns suitable for young and old. Not a yard worth less than $1.50, but having purchased them on our own terms from an overstocked manufacturer, we will offer them at the extremely low price of, yard..... 75c

Soiled, Mussed and Odd Lots Undermuslins.

DURING our great January sale of Women's Undermuslins there have accumulated many odd lots of corset covers, drawers, skirts and gowns. We have detesmined that with the close of the January sale every one of these garments shall be disposed of, and for this reason have marked them at prices much below the actual cost of manufacture.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

The "Silk Store," 111 to 115 State-st.

OUR ANNUAL

Silk Petticoat Sale.

OPENED Monday morning with large crowds and an enormous day's business. Yesterday the sales were very large, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. We want every woman in Chicago to see this most extraordinary display, which surpasses anything you have ever seen in this line. One entire room being used to show the dainty garments.

Ladies' Silk Petticoats—made from heavy rustling taffeta, has a deep finely accordion pleated flounce, edged with a two-inch pinked ruffle, also has full underfoot ruffle, skirt cut full width and made with fitted tops—for only..... $4.50

Fine Silk Petticoats—made from best quality silk taffeta—has an extra deep graduated accordion pleated flounce, richly edged with a heavy row of taffeta ruching, and made with a deep underfoot ruffle—come in black and all new advanced colors..... $8.50

Fine Accordion Pleated Silk Petticoats made from the $1.00 quality taffeta, made with a deep accordion pleated flounce and richly edged with a heavy row of taffeta ruching, skirt cut and made full width and shown in black and all new advanced colors—for only..... $5.00

New Style Petticoats—in fine tucked and ruffled effects—they are made from best quality taffeta, flounce handsomely trimmed with three 3-inch hemmed ruffles, each ruffle trimmed with three rows of fine tucking—also has underfoot dust ruffle—come in black and all the leading shades—at..... $12.50

New Style Silk Petticoats—made from fine quality Swiss Taffeta, has an extra deep accordion pleated flounce, edged with a three-inch pinked ruffle and trimmed with a heavy row of taffeta ruching, also has deep underfoot ruffle, skirt cut extra wide and made with fitted tops, come in black and all new colors —at..... $6.75

New Double Accordion Pleated *Flounce Silk Petticoats*—made from the best quality of French taffeta, flounce heavily trimmed with two rows of accordion plaiting, each flounce trimmed with a three-inch ruffle and edged with a single row of taffeta ruching—skirt made with a full underfoot ruffle—shown in black and all colors—at..... $15.00

New Rich Silk Petticoats—That are made from fine quality of heavy rustling taffeta, has a double accordion pleated flounce, each flouce heavily trimmed with a single row of taffeta ruching, skirt cut in the new correct style and made with fitted tops—come in black and all leading colors—for only..... $7.50

High-Class Novelties—in the exclusive creations worth from $20.00 up we are showing some perfectly exquisite garments. New style ideas, made up in the most beautiful effects by our clever designers.

"MILITANT"

THE STRAIGHT-FRONT Style of

THOMSON'S "Glove-Fitting" Corset

Is unexcelled in quality, durability, comfort and fashion.

Turn them over and see how they're made.

All seams run around the body.

For sale by all dealers throughout the United States.

A handsome catalogue mailed *free* on application to

Geo. C. Batcheller & Co.,
345 Broadway,
New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRY GOODS STORES.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

TOMORROW AT 10 A. M.
We will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
By order of Fire Underwriters.
At our salesrooms,
207 and 209 Madison-st., Chicago,
The entire salvage of
SCHRAMM, SCHMIEG & CO., Burlington, Iowa.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
$100,000 Worth of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods,
Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Underwear, Notions, etc.
Principally in original Cases, Packages and Bales. 90% of the stock in perfect condition, balance slightly damaged by water only, and will be sold separately.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

AT 5409 CALUMET-AV.
Thursday (Tomorrow) Morning, 10 O'clock,
We Sell Entire Elegant Furniture of Flat 2,
FINE MAHOGANY CASE PIANO,
Mahogany Parlor Furniture, Leather Covered Dining-Room Furniture, Library Chairs, Brass Beds, Oriental Rugs, Bric-a-Brac, Silver and Cut Glass, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Etc., Etc.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ETC., ETC.
WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., Auctioneers.

THE TRIBUNE—THE BEST.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

New spring albatross, 38c.

The correct fabric for fashionable house gowns, blouse and evening costumes—Chicago's largest, choicest showing at Mandel's.

300 pieces of the new albatross, 50 colorings

38c New old rose, new reseda and nile, grays, new cardinals and magentas, new heliotropes, new lavenders, new sky blue effects and turquoise, new tans and modes, new silver grays, cream and black, new marines, navy and black. 38c
Main floor.

Radical reductions in furs.

Only two more days before inventory and as we are determined to reduce our stock of fur garments to the minimum the prices are the lowest of the year for today's selling.

Unparalleled values in fur garments.

Genuine black marten scarfs at $5
Dark mink scarfs, full cluster— $10
Krimmer coats, 24 inches— $45
Tab collarettes of fine mink— $50
Hudson Bay otter coats— 100.00
Second floor.

Odd pieces of artwares at 50c.

Today we gather all the odd pieces of artwares left over from the great holiday rush, which formerly sold as high as $1—

All priced to sell at 50c today.

Odd lots of slightly damaged jardinieres, vases, figures, groups, etc.—one of the most sensational bargains we have ever offered—at 50c
Fourth floor.

MANDEL BROTHERS

20% off of high-grade trunks.

A rare opportunity for tourists and those contemplating going to winter resorts. This discount is taken off from already the lowest prices quoted in Chicago on substantial trunks.

Trunks of all kinds at 20% off.

Bonnet trunks, steamer trunks and hat trunks for men, women and children—made in the most substantial manner—all sizes—some slightly scratched—at 20% off.

Sale of alligator bags at less than half.

Clearing sale of odd lots of alligator bags—size from 10 to 18 in., leather lined, at 4.00 and 2.95
Basement.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Special bargain.

38-in. all-wool albatross, 38c

The fabric of the hour—the fabric of the summer for waists, kimonas, tea gowns, dressing sacques, etc. Beforehanded preparation places us in a position to quote this phenomenal price—38 inches—38 colors—38 cents.

38 inches, 38 colors, 38 cents

Cream	Cardinal	Gray	Bronze	Shell Pink	Green	Reseda	Copper
Ecru	Gendarina	Red	Lemon	Light Blue	Pearl	Brown	Ophelia
Nile	Russet	Mulberry	Cerise	Sapphire	Fuchsia	Drab	Garnet
Cadet	Pink	Turquoise	Helio	Orange	Electric	Tan	Canary
Yellow	Navy	Chocolate	Plum	Bluet	Serpent	Slate	Black

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PROPOSOLS FOR CALFSKIN SHOES—CHIEF Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. February 2, 1901, for delivery at either the Chicago or Philadelphia depots of the Quartermaster's Department of black and russet calfskin shoes, conforming to standard samples and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Calfskin Shoes" and addressed to Colonel E. B. ATWOOD, Chief Quartermaster.

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